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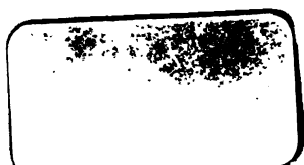
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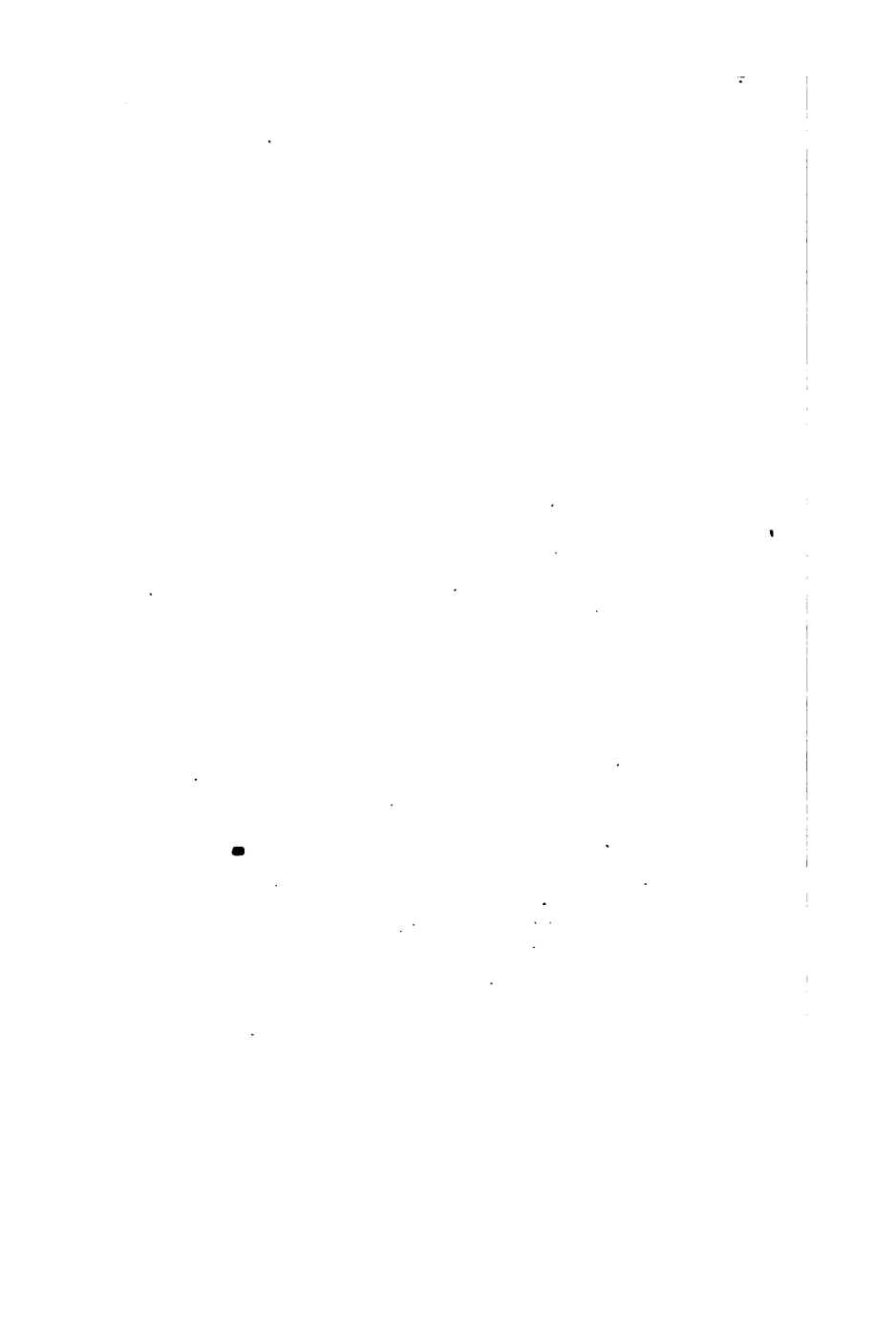
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AUXILIA LATINA;

OR,

FIRST EXERCISES

IN

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

*COMPILED WITH SPECIAL REGARD TO THE DIFFERENCES OF
ENGLISH AND LATIN IDIOM.*

BY

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LONDON: GEORGE BELL AND SONS, YORK STREET,
COVENT GARDEN.

1875.

305. g. 76.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS,
STAMFORD STREET AND CHANCERY CROSS.

PREFACE.

THIS book is intended to be put into the hands of boys as soon as they have thoroughly learnt the Accidence of the Latin Grammar, and are presumably competent to attempt something more than mere exercises on the various parts of speech.

An experience of many years with boys at this stage of their education has convinced me that the old-fashioned plan of giving the rules of syntax one by one, and appending a certain number of examples to each, is a mistake. A boy of ordinary intelligence will write off any number of such examples in an hour, without bestowing a moment's real thought upon them. He has his one rule before his eyes, be it of case, mood, or tense, and there is no alternative course open to him which would call into play the faculty of choice. Put, however, the same idiom before him in a continuous piece, with no special rule at the beginning of it, and he is "all at sea" immediately.

At the same time the plan of commencing at once with continuous pieces is like (to use a comparison

not altogether unclassical) putting a novice in the art of rowing into an "eight," before he has undergone preliminary training in a "pair oar." The idioms in the continuous piece may be the same as would occur in separate examples, but the youthful mind is bewildered by the imposing appearance of the whole, and plunges haphazard *in medias res*. As soon, however, as the pupil has acquired some knowledge of the most ordinary rules, and facility in applying them, I should advise the occasional introduction of continuous pieces, if only to vary the monotony of disconnected examples.

Another peculiarity of prevailing systems, also involving a great waste of time both to master and pupil, is that little or no distinction is made between rules in which the Latin and English idioms are the same, and those in which they are different; *e.g.*, the genitive of the Author and Possessor and the construction of the Relative Pronoun are illustrated by about the same number of examples. This peculiarity I have studiously attempted to avoid.

Speaking generally, my chief aim has been never to put down a sentence which does not, either from its own construction or from its indiscriminate position amongst others more or less different in kind, exact from the pupil some exercise of thought, however small. He will always either find some slight difference of idiom, or have to make his choice from a certain number of rules.

Thus I have commenced with the simplest possible examples of the first rule, which presents a

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difficulty to the pupil—that of the Relative Pronoun. Those only who have taught young boys will understand why I have stuck to this rule so long at the beginning, and kept it specially in view throughout the book; it is the *pons asinorum* of Latin composition. As soon as the average pupil may be expected to be sufficiently familiar with it to combat fresh difficulties in the same sentence, I have proceeded to other rules—notably those which upset the juvenile axiom, that “of,” “with,” “by,” &c., are necessarily the signs of particular cases; that “to” before a verb stands warranty for the Infinitive Mood, and the conjunction “that” for *ut* with the Subjunctive. The idiomatic inversions of the Infinitive and Subjunctive moods I have taken together, both because they stand out in marked contrast over and over again in Cæsar, the first Latin prose author put into the hands of the young, and in order to test the pupil’s progressive discrimination.

At the same time, while I have enlarged upon and endeavoured to explain those rules which experience has told me are the most difficult for a boy to comprehend, and ignored others as being superfluous, I have, as far as possible, condensed all such as admit of condensation. The principles of apposition, of the cases after “*fio*,” “*creor*,” &c., and the double accusative governed by factitive verbs, are the same, and are much better and more easily impressed upon the pupil by being comprehended in one general rule, than by being spread over three

different ones possessed of no visible connection with each other. The former method furnishes him with a leading principle of universal grammar; the latter simply encourages a parrot-like recollection of particular instances.

Lastly, although the examples are so worded as to recall from time to time the memory of the pupil to the various rules which have gone before, I have placed, immediately after each group of rules, a certain number of examples, for rendering which no knowledge is required beyond that of the rules to which they particularly refer, and the general ones at the beginning of the book. My object in this is to allow the master as much freedom as possible in deciding on the order in which the rules are to be taken.

I do not for a moment pretend that this book is in itself sufficient, without regular oral instruction from the master,—no book can be; but I entertain the hope that it will be of some use by preventing the waste of time involved in dictating sentences, and by enabling the pupil to grasp, with *less* “*vivâ voce*” explanation than is now necessary, the elementary principles of Latin Prose Composition.

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AUXILIA LATINA. .

RULES TO BE COMMITTED TO MEMORY.

1. Adjectives and Participles always agree in Gender, Number, and Case, with some Noun, Substantive, or Pronoun, expressed or understood.

2. When two or more Substantives in the same clause are used to denote the same thing, they are put in the same Case.

3. The Relative Pronoun agrees with its Antecedent—that is, the word to which it relates—in Gender and Number, but its Case depends on the construction of its own clause.

4. Transitive Verbs govern an Accusative Case.

5. The following Prepositions govern an Accusative Case:—

*Ante, apud, ad, adversus,
Circum, circa, citra, cis,
Contra, inter, erga, extra,
Infra, intra, juxta, ob,
Pene, pone, post et præter,*

*Prope, propter, per, secundum,
Supra, versus, ultra, trans.*

The following govern an Ablative:—

*A, ab, absque, coram, de,
Palam, clam, cum, ex et e,
Sine, tenus, pro et præ.*

The following govern an Accusative, to express Motion; an Ablative, to express Rest:—

Super, subter, sub and in.

6. When any of the following Prepositions are prefixed to a Verb, instead of being written separately before the Noun, the Case governed by them is usually the Dative:—

*Ad, ante, con, in, inter, de,
Ob, sub, super, post et præ.*

As,

Legatum legioni præficit.
He sets a lieutenant over the legion.

7. The Ablative Case without a Preposition is used to express Cause, Manner, and Instrument, or Means.

8. GENDERS.

Mountains, Months, and Rivers are Masculine. Towns, Countries, Trees, and Islands, are Feminine. Indeclinable nouns are Neuter.

1st and 5th Declensions, Feminine.

Except words signifying Males and *dies*, which is Mas-

culine or Feminine in the singular number, and always Masculine in the plural.

2nd and 4th Declensions. The endings *us* and *er* are Masculine; *um* and *u*, Neuter.

Principal exceptions :—*Manus*, *domus*, and *humus*, Feminine; *virus*, *vulgus*, and *pelagus*, Neuter.

3rd Declension. The ending *or* is Masculine; *io*, *tio*, *tas*, *tus*, *tudo*, *trix*, Feminine; *e*, *men*, *us*, *ur*, Neuter.

Exceptions :—*Arbor*, Feminine; *marmor*, *æquor*, *cor*, Neuter.

The endings *is* and *es* (when the word does not increase in the genitive case) are Feminine.

Masculine exceptions :—

Amnis, *axis*, *caulis*, *collis*,
Clunis, *crinis*, *fascis*, *foliis*,
Fustis, *ignis*, *orbis*, *ensis*,
Panis, *piscis*, *postis*, *mensis*,
Torris, *unguis* and *canalis*,
Vectis, *vermis* and *natalis*,
Lapis, *sanguis*, *cucumis*,
Pulvis, *casses*, *manes*, *glis*.

Mostly Masculine, sometimes Feminine :—

Callis, *funis*, *finis*,
Torquis, *sentis*, *cinis*.

Words of frequent occurrence to be learnt off :—

Masculine *sol*, *flos* et *fons*,
Sal, *dens*, *imber*, *mos* et *mons*,
Cardo, *ordo*, *pes* et *pons*.

Most that end in *ez* and *es*,
If their genitives increase.

To the Feminine annex
Monosyllables in *x*,
Mens, mors, cohors, stirps and *vis*,
Fors, sors, pecus (pecudis),
Cervix, palus, laus et *ars*,
The endings "*ido*," "*udo*," *pars*,
Hiems, caro, cos et *dos*,
Neuter *ver, far, æs* et *os*.

RULES OF SYNTAX AND EXAMPLES.

THE RELATIVE PRONOUN.

Your first difficulty will be with the Relative Pronoun, *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*. It is easy enough to put it into the same gender and number as its antecedent—that is, the word to which it refers; but to decide its case requires thought. You must recollect that in Latin, as in English, this pronoun is placed first in the clause to which it belongs, whether it governs or is governed by the verb in that clause. Take, for instance, the two following examples:—

Canis, qui hominem amat.

The dog, which loves the man.

Canis, quem homo amat.

The dog, which the man loves.

In the first instance *qui* is the Subject or Nominative case to *amat*, and *hominem* the Object or Accusative case after *amat*; in the second, *homo* is the Subject or Nominative case, and *quem* the Object or Accusative case. You will best understand this by thinking in what case the antecedent would be, if it were written again instead of the pronoun, which represents it in the relative clause. In the first instance, the dog loves the man; therefore, “which,” representing “the dog,” is put in the Nominative case: in the

second instance, the man loves the dog; therefore, "which," representing "the dog," is put in the Accusative case.

Before you attempt to render in Latin a sentence containing a relative clause, satisfy yourself as to where that clause begins and where it ends, and be careful to place your stops as you see them in the English. A relative clause occurring in the middle of a sentence, will have a comma at either end of it; if it forms the last part of a sentence, it will be included between a comma and a full stop. Then recollect that the case of every noun or adjective included within those stops, is utterly independent of the rest of the sentence. For example—

Urbs, quam Spartam vocamus, Lacedæmon etiam vocatur.
The city, which we call Sparta, is also called Lacedæmon.

In this example *Spartam* is put in the Accusative case, because it is in apposition to *quam*, the word which represents *urbs* in the relative clause; it has nothing whatever to do with *urbs* itself, because that word is outside the relative clause. Lacedæmon, on the contrary, is in the Nominative case, because it is in apposition to *urbs*, and in the same clause with it.

EXERCISE I.—THE RELATIVE PRONOUN.

1. The river (*fluvius*) is full.

The rain has made the river full.

The rain, which has fallen from the clouds, has made the river fuller.

The rain, which the clouds have sent down, has made the river more full.

The river has been made very full by the rain, which has fallen.

The river, which the rains had made so full, is beginning to subside (*decreasco*).

2. The rose (*rosa*) was beautiful.

The rose, which you plucked, was very beautiful.

We plucked the roses, which we saw.

Let us pluck the roses, which are blooming in the garden.

The smell of the rose, which your brother plucked, was very pleasant.

Give the roses, which you hold in your hand, to your brother Charles.

EXERCISE II.—THE SAME.

3. The sea (*mare*) will be rough.

The storm, which has arisen (*coorior*), will make the sea very rough.

The seas, which storms have made very rough, will be calm again to-morrow.

The sea has already become more calm.

The sea, which flows between (*interfluo*) Greece and Asia Minor, is called the *Ægean* (*Ægeus*).

4. The day has become dark.

The clouds, which made the day dark, have disappeared (*evanesco*).

The day, which the clouds seemed about-to-make-dark, has turned out (*evado*) bright.

The day, which has been so dark, has become bright.

The clouds have made-dark the day, which before was bright.

The clouds have hidden the sun, which we saw before.

EXERCISE III.—THE SAME.

5. These mountains are high.

Those mountains, which we see, are very high.

That mountain, whose peak the snow covers, is very beautiful.

The Muses inhabited a mountain, which was called Parnassus.

The mountain, which the Muses inhabited, was called Parnassus.

The Greeks called the mountain, which was said to be the abode of the Muses, Parnassus.

6. The snow covers the fields.

The fields, which were green, are now white.

The snow has made the fields white.

The fields, which the snow covers, are white.

The snow, which has made the fields white, will soon be melted.

The warm breezes have melted the snow, by which the wide fields were covered.

EXERCISE IV.—THE SAME.

7. The sun scorches the fields.

The sun causes the heat, which we feel.

The sun causes the heat, which scorches the fields.

The heat, which we feel, is very great (*gravis*).

The summer heat has scorched the fields, which the spring rain had refreshed.

That day which you and I (Note 1, page 87) spent together was the hottest of the whole year.

8. The hare runs fast.

The hare, which the dogs pursue, runs very fast.

The hare, which is running so fast, will escape.

The dogs, which are pursuing the hare, will not catch it.

The dogs, which we see pursuing the hare, will soon catch it.

The dog, which first catches the hare, will win the prize.

EXERCISE V.—THE SAME.

1. Jupiter, king of the Gods, was also called Diespiter—that is, father of days.

2. The ancients gave the name Diespiter to Jupiter, king of the Gods.

3. Those, whom we call Greeks, were anciently (*antiquitus*) called Danai, Achæi, Argivi.

4. Homer (*Homerus*) called those, who were afterwards called Greeks, Danai, Achæi, Argivi.

5. Prosperity makes many friends, adversity few.

6. Adversity often loses the friends, whom prosperity has found.

7. You deserve to be called an idle man.

8. O Goddess, who rulest pleasant Antium!

9. O Mercury (*Mercurius*), eloquent grandson of Atlas, who hast formed (*formo*) by thy voice the habits of men.

10. Of all the ancient inhabitants of Britain, those who inhabited Kent (*Cantium*) were the most civilized.

11. Achilles, bravest of the Greeks, slew Hector, leader of the Trojans.

12. The Roman senators were called Conscrip (*Conscriptus*) Fathers.

13. The Romans called those, whom they had chosen (as) senators, Conscrip Fathers.

EXERCISE VI.—THE SAME.

1. Romulus is said to have been the founder of Rome.

2. The Roman people called Romulus their founder.

3. Romulus and Remus were sons of Mars and the vestal (*vestalis*) virgin, Rhea Sylvia.

4. Whom the Gods love, die young.

5. It is Egeria who supplies the waters, a goddess pleasing (*gratus*) to the Muses.

6. He built an altar, which is called "greatest."

7. He will build an altar, which he will call "greatest."

8. But I, who walk (*incedo*) as Queen of the Gods, am called both the sister and wife of Jupiter.

9. Whom have not riches made insolent?

10. Whose field is that, which you and your servants were ploughing? (Note 1, page 87.)

11. He and I did none of those things, which the rest were doing.
12. I, whom you call your friend, show myself to be false.
13. Control (*compesco*) the passion, which, unless it obeys, rules.

EXERCISE VII.—THE SAME.

1. He snatched the arrows, which his faithful friend was carrying.
2. O thou, who rulest the affairs of Gods and men, be present!
3. The soldiers, whom he had levied, were assembling.
4. O fortunate-ones (*fortunatus*), whose walls are now rising!
5. She filled with wine the bowl (*patera*), which her ancestors had been wont (to fill).
6. Men are born, not made poets.
7. Those, who cross the sea, change their clime (but) not their hearts (*animus*).
8. The messenger, whom you sent, has returned.
9. Plato is a witness of this thing, whom Dion had (as) a master.
10. I-am pious Æneas, who carry with me (Note 2, p. 87) in my fleet the household-gods rescued from the enemy.
11. Æneas built a city, which he called Lavinium, in honour (*in honorem*) of his wife Lavinia.
12. Sad words become a sad countenance.
13. William (*Gulielmus*) becomes king of the land, which he has conquered.

EXERCISE VIII.—THE SAME.

1. Between Britannia and Hibernia there is an island, which was called Mona.
2. Ye who derive your race from a divine source.
3. The ancient Gauls held pretty-much (*fere*) the same opinion concerning the Gods, which the other nations (held).
4. The southern part of Italy was called Magna Græcia on account of the very many cities, which the Greeks had built there.

5. The Icarian Sea received its name from Icarus, son of Dædalus, who fell into it.

6. Icarus attempted to fly across the sea by means of the waxen wings, which his father Dædalus had made for him.

7. Romulus, the founder and first king of Rome, is said to have been taken up into heaven in the chariot of his father Mars.

8. On account of the cruel wrath, which Juno, queen of the Gods, felt towards the Trojans.

9. That part of Gaul, which lay beyond the Alps, farthest from Rome, was called Transalpine Gaul.

10. Near the coast of Sicily lie two rocky islands, Scylla and Charybdis, between which the sea is very rough.

EXERCISE IX.—THE SAME.

1. The tower, which you see on yonder (*ille*) hill, is very high.

2. O ship, which carriest the riches of many nations safe to these shores.

3. Coriolanus received his name from Corioli, a town of the Volscians, which he had taken.

4. He stood in-the-presence-of his father Lollus.

5. You will go with me across the river into the territories of Ariovistus, leader of the Germans.

6. We shall start from this city before sunset.

7. With (*apud*) whom did you leave your brother James?

8. With a friend, who will preserve him from the enemy.

9. These things happened beyond the expectation of all, who knew anything about (*de*) the character of the conqueror.

10. Let us hope-for better things.

11. The people, whose city we have taken, will seek another land.

12. Whose are the towers, which we see rising (to rise) before our eyes?

SIGNS OF THE CASES AND PREPOSITIONS.

When the preposition "of" occurs, you must not think that the noun which follows it is to be put in the Genitive case as a matter of course, nor that "to" and "for" are necessarily the signs of the Dative, and "by," "with," or "from" of the Ablative. Sometimes a Preposition followed by its case is required to express these words; at other times it is necessary to use a different case to the one which you would expect, without a preposition.

The following are the simplest and most general rules for rendering the above English prepositions, and the nouns which they govern, in Latin. In learning them, you should bear in mind that it is never safe to make use of any case in Latin, without being able to support your usage by a rule of syntax.

By—

- (1.) Of Agency—that is, when the action is brought about by a person or living thing. By the preposition *a* or *ab*; as,

Cæsar a Bruto percussus est.

Cæsar was stabbed by Brutus.

- (2.) Of Instrumentality—that is, when the action is brought about by a lifeless thing. By the Ablative without a preposition; as,

Cæsar sicā percussus est.

Cæsar was stabbed by a dagger.

- (3.) Of Place. By the prepositions *ad* or *apud*, to signify nearness ; as,

Sunt tibi horti ad Tiberim.

You have gardens by the Tiber.

By *præter*, generally compounded with the verb, to express motion past or along ; as,

Domum nostram qui præterlabitur annis.

The river which glides by my house.

Adverbially, without a preposition :

Terra marique.

By land and sea.

- (4.) Of Time. By *ad* ; as,

Ad quintum diem redibo.

I will return by the fifth day.

- (5.) In Adjurations. By *per* ; as,

Per Deos te oro.

By the Gods I pray you.

FOR—

- (1.) Signifying “instead of,” “in proportion to,” “in behalf of.” By *pro* ; as,

Alcestis pro Admeto mortua est.

Alcestis died for Admetus.

Funera sunt magnifica pro culta.

Their funerals are sumptuous in proportion to their manner of living.

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.

It is sweet and honourable to die for one's country.

- (2.) Of Place. By Accusative without a preposition if the place be a Town ; otherwise, by Accusative with a preposition ; as,

Profectus est Romam.

He set out for Rome.

Profectus est in Italiam.

He set out for Italy.

- (3.) The Length or Duration of Time. By the Accusative without a preposition, or, to convey a more protracted idea, by the Accusative with the preposition *per* ; as,

Tres annos aberat.

He was away for three years.

Ludi per decem dies facti sunt.

The games were celebrated for ten days.

- (4.) When it introduces the object of the substantive immediately preceding, by the Genitive ; as,

Amor patriæ.—Love for one's country.

FROM—

- (1.) Is a sign of the Ablative case to express Cause, Origin, or Place from which one goes, if it be the name of a Town ; as,

Timore exanimatus est.

He died from fear.

Sate sanguine Divum !

O thou sprung from the blood of the Gods !

Demaratus fugit Corintho.

Demaratus fled from Corinth.

- (2.) A preposition is required to express Time, and

Place from which one goes, when it is not the name of a Town ; as,

A prima luce ad solis occasum.

From daybreak to sunset.

Pompeius fugit ab Italia.

Pompey fled from Italy.

OF—

A sign of the Genitive ; except,

- (1.) To express Origin, when the Ablative is required ; as,

Jove natus.—Born of Jupiter.

- (2.) To express Material, when the Ablative, either alone or with the prepositions *de*, *ex*, is required ; as,

Villæ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{marmore} \\ \text{de marmore} \\ \text{ex marmore} \end{array} \right\}$ *factæ.*

Villas built of marble.

- (3.) When the words on each side of it denote the same thing, and are therefore in the same case by apposition ; as,

Urbs Roma.—The city of Rome.

- (4.) In the sense of “concerning,” when it must be rendered by the preposition *de* ; as,

De quo loqueris ?—Of what are you speaking ?

N.B.—“On” and “about,” in the sense of “concerning,” are also rendered by *de*.

- (5.) In such expressions as,

Summus } *mons.* — The { *top* } of the mountain.
Imus } { *bottom* }
Medius } { *middle* }

- (6.) After the substantives *opus*, *usus*, need; the adjectives *dignus*, *indignus*; and the verb *dignor*; as,

Quid opus est verbis?—What need is there of words?

- (7.) To express Want or Deprivation, when sometimes the Genitive and sometimes the Ablative is used; as,

Armis spoliatus.—Stripped of his arms.

Eget æris.—He lacks money.

- (8.) To express Quality, where an adjective is added to the substantive: here the Genitive and Ablative are equally appropriate; as,

Juvenis { *summo ingenio.*
 { *summi ingenit.*

A youth of very great talent.

But when the substantive stands alone, an adjective or some phrase must be used; as,

Juvenis ingeniosus, not *ingenit* or *ingenio*.

A youth of talent.

To—

By the Dative, except when motion is implied. When motion is implied, by the Accusative:

- (1.) In the case of Towns, without a preposition; as,

Romam ibo.—I will go to Rome.

- (2.) Otherwise with a preposition ; as,

In or *ad Italiam ibo*.—I will go to Italy.

- (3.) *Ad duo millia*.—To (the number of) two thousand.

WITH—

- (1.) By the Ablative without a preposition, when manner or instrument is implied ; as,

Magnis itineribus contendit.

He hastens with forced marches.

Romulus sua manu fratrem occidit.

Romulus slew his brother with his own hand.

- (2.) In the sense of “together with” by the preposition *cum* ; as,

Ego tecum ibo.

I will go with you.

- (3.) Often by an adverb ; as,

Celeriter.—With speed.

Libenter.—With pleasure.

EXERCISE X.—THE CASES AND PREPOSITIONS.

1. The waters of the river Timavus flowed by the walls of the city of Patavium, which is now called Padua.
2. Cæsar set out for Gergovia with three legions.
3. They made for themselves garments of the skins of wild beasts.
4. The Volcæ had a great reputation for justice and warlike prowess.
5. The river Arar, which flows through the territories of the Ædui into the river Rhone (*Rhodanus*), is of marvellous slowness.

6. Cæsar, having been informed of these things, departed at once from his winter-quarters together with the legions, which he had just enrolled.

7. The consuls remained outside the city with the army.

8. What think you of Jupiter?

9. I myself will carry the solemn gifts to your temples.

10. A mother about to go to the funeral-pyre of her son.

11. The town of Gades, which was founded by the Tyrians (*Tyriti*), gave its name to the Straits of Gæditanus.

12. The fool is puffed up with his own conceit.

EXERCISE XI.—THE SAME.

1. She calls-forth from the camp her aged father together with her faithful spouse.

2. The wood of Ardennes (*Arduenna*) stretches from the river Rhine (*Rhenus*) through the territories of the Treviri to the borders (*initium*) of the Remi.

3. The wings, which Dædalus had made for his son Icarus, were melted by the heat of the sun.

4. The Germans reckoned in the number of gods those only, whom they saw, or by whose help they were openly aided.

5. Tarquinius knocks-off the tops of the lilies with a rod.

6. Hipparchus was killed by Harmodius with a dagger.

7. Harmodius killed Hipparchus with a dagger, which he carried in his hand concealed by a myrtle bough.

8. Quirinus with his brother Remus will give laws.

9. What need is there of so-great speed?

10. He acted thus from respect for his father-in-law.

11. You will accomplish your journey to Naples (*Neapolis*) with ease.

12. What material is that cloak made of? cloth or (*an*) linen?

EXERCISE XII.—THE SAME.

1. Elated by the victory which he had just gained, he advanced with forced (*magnus*) marches against the enemy.

2. There were two routes, by which they were able to go forth from their home.

3. The possessions, which he had obtained by stratagem across the river, were laid-waste by the enemy.

4. He protects the conquered by the hand, with which he conquered them.

5. I can no-longer read with pleasure.

6. We ought to refer all things to God, by whose help we live and feel and act.

7. Cæsar was ordered by Pompey to return to the city.

8. Cleopatra killed herself with an asp (*aspis, -idis*) which she applied to her breast.

9. Asia, which had been taken from Antiochus the Great, was given by the Roman people to Attalus.

10. We shall go by-ourselves through France (*Gallia*) to Italy, and thence with you to Athens. (Note 2, p. 87.)

11. I have been expecting you for several hours.

12. With whom shall you go to Athens?

13. He was a man of great talent, but idle from his earliest years.

14. I have been robbed of all the money, which I had with me.

RULES AS TO PLACE, TIME, SPACE, AND PRICE.

Place.—The Town at which anything takes place is put in the Genitive, if it be of the first or second declension and singular number ; otherwise in the Ablative ; as,

Quid Romæ faciam ?

What shall I do at Rome ?

Natus Carthagine, mortuus est Philippis.

He was born at Carthage, and died at Philippi.

The Town to which one goes is put in the Accusative, without a preposition ; as,

Romam ibo.—I will go to Rome.

The Town from which one goes is put in the Ablative, without a preposition ; as,

Demaratus fugit Corintho.
Demaratus fled from Corinth.

Small Islands, and the substantives *domus*, home, *rus*, the country, follow the construction of towns, but other places require the prepositions *apud*, *ad*, *in*, *ab*, *de*, *ex*, to express place “at which,” “to which,” or “from which ;” as,

Ego domum ibo, tu in Ægyptum.
I shall go home, you to Egypt.

Time.—The Point or Definition of time—that is, the answer to the question “When?”—is put in the Ablative ; the Length or Duration—that is, the answer to the question “How long?”—in the Accusative, without a preposition : as,

Mortuus est duobus abhinc annis.
He died two years ago.
Tres annos aberat.
He was away three years.

Space.—Where in English we have no sign, in Latin the Accusative or Ablative is used ; more frequently the former ; as,

Tria millia passuum aberat.
He was three miles off.

Price.—The Genitive is used, when only a general idea of the value is given ; as, *magni, parvi, tanti, &c.*,

"at a great," "at a small," "at so great" a price, the substantive *pretii* being understood.

The Ablative is used to express the exact price ;
as,

Quanti emisti illum equum ?

At what price did you buy that horse ?

Quingentis sesterciiis.

At (or "for") five hundred sesterces.

EXERCISE XIII.—PLACE, TIME, SPACE, AND PRICE.

1. Horace was born at Venusia, Virgil near Mantua, Ovid at Sulmo.
2. Scipio received the name of Africanus, when he returned from Africa as a conqueror.
3. While you are declaiming at Rome, I have re-read (*relego*) Homer (*Homerus*) at Præneste.
4. Rome was nine miles distant from the port of Ostium.
5. I stood on the bridge at midnight.
6. Let us return to the city, from which we set out three months ago.
7. As long as you are in Italy, I shall stay at home.
8. How many years shall you be away from home ?
9. I shall return in six years from this time.
10. The bridge was about three miles from the town.
11. Hannibal went to Tarentum with a large army.
12. What will you take for (at what price will you sell) your horse ?
13. Seven hundred and fifty sesterces.

EXERCISE XIV.—THE SAME.

1. How much do you value yonder field at ?
2. A thousand sesterces.
3. We lived six years at Baiæ, four at Capua, and ten months at Naples (*Neapolis*).
4. When your father shall have returned from the country, we will send a messenger to you.

5. We started from your native city for Cumæ two months ago.

6. That mountain, which we see, is eleven miles off (*disto*), and five thousand feet high.

7. He died on the eighth day after his arrival.

8. Walking from London (*Londinium*) to York (*Eboracum*), we crossed several rivers.

9. That hill seems to me about two hundred feet above us.

10. That ring of-yours is of very great value.

11. They kept him doing nothing at Genabum.

12. I will give you twenty sesterces for your ring (I will buy your ring at, &c.).

13. We went to Sicily last year, and stayed there two months.

EXERCISE XV.—THE SAME.

1. Do not speak to me of those events, which happened five years ago at Athens.

2. Agamemnon devoted to Diana the most beautiful thing that had been born that year.

3. Bad men sometimes do good deeds from a love of praise.

4. He attended with very great zeal to the affairs, which the State had entrusted to him.

5. The messenger reported to Cæsar all the things, which had been done by the enemy.

6. He sent away the second legion to the bridge, by which he had crossed the river.

7. I was detained one month at Brundisium by contrary winds.

8. On either side of the Straits of Gibraltar (*Gaditanus*) are two mountains, which were called by ancient writers the Pillars of Hercules.

9. He died (*exanimò*) of the wound, which he had received.

10. The ancient Britons (*Britanni*) had garments made of skins, and their food consisted of milk and flesh.

11. Columns of solid adamant are seen near that city.

12. O thou born of a goddess, be present!

EXERCISE XVI.—THE SAME.

1. The customs of the inhabitants of Ancient Egypt differed greatly (*vehementer*) from the customs of other nations: the women attended to the business, which was carried on outside their homes; the men to the homes themselves, and the domestic affairs.

2. Varro was born of very humble parents.

3. The city of Carthage, which the Romans destroyed, was founded by Tyrian (*Tyrius*) colonists.

4. The Piræus was distant from Athens about twelve furlongs.

5. Give back the book, which you have in your hand, to your brother Charles.

• 6. His friendship will have been tried towards the nations, which are now sending ambassadors to him.

7. He delivered an oration on peace.

8. The conquered army went under the yoke.

9. The country, which lies between the Tigris and Euphrates, rivers of Asia, is called Mesopotamia.

10. I shall start from England (*Anglia*) in fourteen days.

11. Now, O Æneas, there is need of a firm heart.

12. This is praise, of which he is unworthy.

TWO OR MORE VERBS IN ONE CLAUSE.

You will require a great deal of practice before you know how to express the latter of two verbs occurring in the same clause. Notice particularly how this is done in Cæsar, or whatever other Latin prose author you are reading. You will find that the construction in Latin is usually the exact reverse of what it is in English: I mean, that where the Infinitive mood is used in English, *ut* and the Subjunctive are used in Latin; and where the conjunction

“that” is placed between the two verbs in English, the Infinitive is used in Latin; for instance—

Hortatur ut abeat.—He exhorts him to depart.

Respondet se abire.—He answers that he is departing.

It is impossible to lay down any simple and comprehensive rule which will enable you to decide at once whether to use the Infinitive mood, or *ut* and the Subjunctive. There is, however, one general principle, which will be of great assistance to you, viz.: In English, the Infinitive mood is oftener than not used to express a purpose; in Latin it is never so used. The purpose may be clearly expressed, as in the phrase *Venit ut hoc faceret*, “he came to do this,” or only implied, as *Eum hortatus est ut hoc faceret*, “he urged him to do this.” In either of these cases, it would be absolutely wrong to render the words “to do this” by the Infinitive mood. All verbs of commanding, entreating, advising, persuading, and the like, imply a purpose. We command, entreat, advise, or persuade a person, in order that he may do a thing.

Hence we obtain the rule that all verbs or phrases which imply an attempt to influence another person, whether by command, entreaty, advice, or persuasion, are followed by *ut* and the Subjunctive; while with Facts and Declarations the latter of the two verbs is put in the Infinitive. Notice the following illustration of this difference:—

Dic eum venire.—Say that he is coming.

Dic ei ut veniat.—Tell him to come.

Here we have the same verb followed, in the first example, by the Accusative and Infinitive, because a fact is declared; in the second, by *ut* and the Subjunctive, because a command is given and a purpose implied.

There are one or two apparent exceptions to this rule, which you should commit to memory at once. They are :—

- (1.) *Jubeo*, I command, *veto*, I forbid, which are followed by the Infinitive; as,

Jubeo te hoc facere.—I command you to do this.

- (2.) Verbs of “Fearing,” which are followed by *ne*, or *ut* and the Subjunctive; as,

Vereor ne hoc facias.—I fear that you will (lest you should) do this.

There are many verbs to which you will find it difficult to apply these rules. The most important are those which express “cause,” “result,” or “simple occurrence.” These are followed by *ut* and the Subjunctive :—

Effecit ut adesset.—He caused him to be present.

Evenit ut adesset.—It resulted that he was present.

Accidit ut adesset.—He happened to be present.

EXERCISE XVII.—TWO VERBS IN A CLAUSE. FACTS AND DECLARATIONS.

1. It is reported that Homer was blind.
2. We know that our bodies will perish, but that our souls are immortal.

3. The enemy found out that their city was being besieged.
4. Of the ancient philosophers, some declared water, others fire, to be the beginning of things.
5. It is truly said that no bad man (Note 3, p. 87) is happy.
6. No bad man (*nemo malus*) can ever hope to be happy.
7. He answered that the Helvetii were accustomed to receive, not to give hostages.
8. We did not expect that you would return home to-day.
9. It is not sufficient that poems be beautiful.
10. The Gauls declare that they are all sprung from Dis (*Dis, Ditis*) as a father.
11. About (*de*) Apollo, Mars, Jupiter, and Minerva (Note 4, p. 87), they had this opinion; that Apollo drove away diseases, that Minerva taught the elements (*tradere initia*) of trades, that Jupiter held the sovereignty of the heavenly regions, that Mars conducted (*gero*) wars.

EXERCISE XVIII.—THE SAME. VERBS IMPLYING A PURPOSE,
CAUSE, ETC.

1. We urged him to depart from the camp.
2. Implore him to return immediately.
3. Hannibal persuaded Antiochus, king of Syria, to set out for (*ad*) Italy with an army.
4. We warn you to set out at-once.
5. Do not persuade me to do this.
6. I have commanded him to come to me without delay.
7. He exhorts them not to let-slip the opportunity.
8. Beg him to come to us directly.
9. Hamilcar bade his son Hannibal never to be a friend to the Romans.
10. The consequence of which was (*Quo factum est*) that he died.
11. Cæsar ordered his lieutenant to raise a thousand foot-soldiers.
12. I shall advise you not to remain here any-longer (*diutius*).
13. We caused him to remain with us.
14. They adjured us not to leave the city.

15. You incited him to break the truce.
16. We persuaded them to be no longer enemies.
17. He happened to be expecting us.

EXERCISE XIX.—ON ALL PRECEDING RULES.

1. They saw that our men were advancing to more uneven ground (*loca*).
2. I cannot believe that you will not imitate the virtues, which your ancestors possessed.
3. I have heard that your brother is-a-bankrupt (*conturbo*).
4. Bid your servant bring me my cloak.
5. Let him remember that he has promised all these things.
6. Tell your mother that your sister has returned.
7. Cæsar observed that the ground (*locus*), which he had selected, was unfavourable to him.
8. Promise me to do this.
9. At the same time prodigies were reported from several places, (it being said) that in Sardinia the staff of a trooper (*equus*), which he had held in his hand, had taken-fire; that two shields had sweated with blood; at Præneste blazing stones had fallen from heaven; at Capena two moons had risen in-the-day-time (*interdiu*); at Falerii the heavens had seemed to be cleft as-it-were with a wide opening; at Capua there had been the appearance of a blazing sky.

EXERCISE XX.—THE SAME.

1. The ignorant rabble think that those only are Gods, whom they themselves worship.
2. I hope that this loss can be repaired.
3. We implored him to return home to those, who loved him.
4. Thou didst promise that from this stock there should be born men, who would rule the world.
5. Promise me that you will give this ring to the man I have named to you.
6. They found that the enemy had departed at midnight.
7. Socrates urged his disciples to cultivate virtue, and to prefer death to disgrace.

8. Implore him not to decree anything too severe (Note 5, p. 87) against my son.

9. They besought him to summon an assembly of the whole of Gaul for a fixed day, (saying) that they had certain matters, which they wished (subj. mood) to ask him about.

10. The fraud, of which I know him to be conscious, was devised by his brother.

11. They told us that the river was very broad, and the valley through which it flowed (subj.) very much obstructed with wood.

EXERCISE XXI.—THE SAME.

1. There is no one who would dare (pres. tense) to say that these things are true.

2. Hannibal was put-in-command-of (*præsum*) a few ships, which he had been ordered to take from Syria to Asia.

3. I suppose that modesty once lingered on the earth.

4. The Athenians condemned Socrates, the wise man, because they thought that he had introduced new Gods.

5. Brutus pretended that he was silly, in order to escape the fate, by which his brother had perished at the command of Tarquin.

6. They entreated him to bring them aid, because they were hard-pressed (subj. mood) by the Suevi.

7. He answered that the Ædui, having been routed, had lost all their nobility, and had been compelled to give as hostages the noblest of their citizens.

8. I was informed by the same message that I had lost and regained my patrimony.

9. Persuade him to remain at Damascus one month.

10. There is a tradition that Archimedes burnt the Roman fleet at Syracuse (*Syracusæ*) with the reflected rays of the sun.

EXERCISE XXII.—THE SAME.

1. The oracle at Delphi told Cræsus, king of the Lydians, that, if he should make war on the Persians, he would destroy

a great kingdom; and advised him at the same time to form an alliance with the strongest of the Greeks.

2. They announced that a large body of the Germans had crossed the Rhine, and that they would be present in two days.

3. He persuaded them that the Helvetii were shut in on all sides by the mountains of their country.

4. At Catabathmus is the oracle of Ammon, and a certain fountain which they say belongs to the sun. This fountain (they say) boils at midnight, then by-degrees grows lukewarm (*tepefacio*); at daybreak it becomes cold, and through the middle of the day freezes.

5. Anaxagoras, having been informed of the death of his son, said with unmoved countenance, "I knew that I had begotten a mortal."

6. The Ædui begged that Cæsar would grant them peace, (saying) that they had always deserved well of (*de*) the Roman people.

7. We beg you not (*ne*) to inflict too light a punishment on (*de*) this man. (Note 5, p. 87.)

EXERCISE XXIII.—THE SAME.

1. He wrote to Labienus, (bidding him) build as many ships as he could for those legions, which were (subj. mood) with him.

2. I advised him to buy the ring for a hundred sesterces or more.

3. For it occurred (*venire in mentem*) to no one that Antony would get possession of (*potior*) the government.

4. The Arverni being terrified surround him and entreat him to take care of their fortunes, and not (*neu*) to suffer them to be plundered by the enemy.

5. He sets Brutus over the forces, and instructs him to strike as much terror as possible (Note 6, p. 87) into the enemy, (saying) that he will take pains not to be absent longer than three days from the camp.

6. He had persuaded them to make war on their neighbours, who on account of their want of corn were not able to defend themselves.

7. Ariovistus demanded that Cæsar should not bring any foot-soldiers to the conference, (saying) that he feared lest he should be treacherously surrounded by them.

8. Beg him to be present by the Ides of April (*Aprilis*).

THE ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

WHEN AND WHEN NOT TO USE IT.

When a fresh subject different from the one which forms the Nominative case of the sentence is introduced, it is either connected with the principal clause by a conjunction, or put in the Ablative case with a participle agreeing with it. This combination is called "Absolute," because in construction it is independent of the rest of the sentence. Here, again, your difficulty will arise from the fact that the same words in English admit of being rendered in Latin in three different ways, according to the formation of the rest of the sentence ; for instance—

Urbs capta deleta est.—The city having been taken was destroyed.

Urbem captam deleverunt.—The city having been taken they destroyed it.

Urbe captâ, rex fugit.—The city having been taken, the king fled.

In the first example *urbs capta* is in the Nominative, because *urbs* is the subject of the sentence.

In the second, *urbem captam* is in the Accusative, because *urbem* is the object governed by *deleverunt*.

In the third, *urbe capta* is in the Ablative, because

urbe is neither subject nor object, the principal clause being *rex fugit*.

Another difficulty is caused by there being no Perfect Participle Active in Latin, so that, whenever that part of the verb occurs in English, the construction of the sentence must be altered in Latin. This alteration is generally effected by changing the Active Participle in English into the Passive Participle in Latin, and introducing the Ablative Absolute; for instance—

Cæsar having taken the city, departed.

Cæsar, urbe captâ, discessit.

Here we have in Latin no equivalent to the words “having taken the city,” so we alter it into “the city having been taken.”

We might also use the same construction, *urbe captâ*, to express “when he had taken the city,” or “when the city had been taken;” recollecting at the same time that the phrase *urbe capta* does not necessarily state that it was Cæsar who took the city, but only the fact that the city was taken. *Quum cepisset urbem* would show more particularly that Cæsar took it.

With Deponent verbs this change of construction is not necessary, as they have of course a perfect participle with an active meaning; as,

Hortatus milites, discessit.

Having exhorted the soldiers, he departed.

This rendering is perfectly literal, and needs no explanation.

Sometimes another Substantive, or an Adjective, instead of a participle, combines with the first substantive, especially when the word "being," the present participle of the verb "to be," occurs; the Latin auxiliary, *esse*, having, as you know, no present participle; thus,

Tarquinio rege.—Tarquin being king.

Hannibale vivo.—Hannibal being alive.

Observe also that the English idiom of the present participle active, agreeing with the subject of the sentence, is very seldom rendered literally in Latin, the perfect participle passive in the ablative absolute being almost always preferred; thus,

He departed, leaving his brother at home.

Discessit, fratre domi relicto; not *linquens domi fratrem*.

EXERCISE XXIV.—ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE TO BE USED
OR NOT?

1. The enemy having been routed, Cæsar withdrew his forces.
2. The enemy having been routed, fled.
3. The enemy having been routed, Cæsar did not pursue it.
4. Having delivered this oration, he withdrew himself.
5. Having been conquered in the first engagement, he fled.
6. Night intervening, he was unwilling to follow.
7. Having refitted the ship, he set sail again.
8. The ship having been refitted, was again ready.
9. The ship having been refitted, he departed.
10. The fire having been extinguished, the soldiers kept watch (*excubias agere*).
11. The fire having been extinguished no-longer showed the position of the camp.

12. Having extinguished the fire, the soldiers of the tenth cohort descended by a secret path.

13. Having drawn his sword, he rushed upon (*in*) the enemy.

14. The sword having been drawn flashed in the light of the sun.

EXERCISE XXV.—THE SAME.

1. He at-length having laid-aside his fear, thus speaks.

2. This island she is said to have loved, even Samos being less-esteemed (*posthabeo*).

3. The sun being too near (Note 5, p. 87), the wax melted.

4. The sun being too near melted the wax.

5. Delos having been fastened by a chain to Gyarus and Myconos, remained fixed.

6. Having accepted their surrender, Cæsar demanded hostages.

7. The sun rising scatters the black darkness of night.

8. The sun rising, black night flees, and all things become brighter.

9. Having taken many prisoners, he put them to-death.

10. Having taken many prisoners, he departed.

11. In the reign of Charles (Charles being king) civil wars broke out.

12. While one king was alive (one king being alive), another reigned.

13. The Carthaginians (*Carthaginiensis*) having been conquered, sought peace from the Romans.

14. The Carthaginians having been conquered, the Romans destroyed their city.

15. With Hannibal for our leader, we will not despair.

EXERCISE XXVI.—ON ALL PRECEDING RULES.

1. Having routed the enemy, Cæsar retreated to the province, which he had left in the previous year.

2. Pompey (*Pompeius*) having been defeated by Cæsar at Pharsalia, fled to Egypt.

3. Having finished the war, Cæsar returned to Rome.

4. The valley being shrouded in mist, was not visible to those who had encamped on the top of the hill.

5. The valley being shrouded in mist, they returned to the hill, which they had left at sunrise.

6. The city of Corinth having been taken by Mummius, the Roman general, was destroyed.

7. Corinth having been razed to the ground by Mummius, was rebuilt by Cæsar, who sent to it a colony of Roman veterans.

8. His son being safe (*scopse*), the father rejoiced.

9. Having exhorted the soldiers to remain in the camp, he departed.

10. Having praised the valour of his soldiers, especially (that) of the third legion, he distributed the booty, which they had taken.

EXERCISE XXVII.—THE SAME.

1. After the death of Philip, king of Macedonia (*abl. abs.*), his son Perseus rebelled; deserted, however, by his friends, he fell (*venit*) into the power of Paullus.

2. Hannibal leaving his brother Hasdrubal in Spain, crossed the Alps (*Alpes*).

3. Having laid aside fear, he directed his course more boldly through the sky.

4. Being put to flight, they retreated to their camp, with the loss of many men (*abl. abs.*).

5. Hither am I come, my goddess mother pointing-out the way.

6. On the return (*part. of refero*) of this embassy to Rome, the senate laying-aside all anxiety about other matters, declared war.

7. The sea being calm, how many a frail barque dare sail upon its waves.

8. The father, after his son was banished, lived many years at Carthage (*Carthago*).

9. A message having been brought that all their forces had fallen (*venio*) into the power of Cæsar, they depart as quickly as possible (Note 6, p. 87).

10. You will die with the thread-of-life (*stamen*) not-yet broken.

EXERCISE XXVIII.—THE SAME.

1. The Germans despairing of safety, led-back the forces, which they had brought with them across the Rhine.
2. The enemy being routed, fled, leaving much booty.
3. Though the winter was not-yet finished, he set sail with the three legions, which he had just levied.
4. In order that the soldiers might be more easily (Note 7, p. 87) able to assemble, and not (*neu*) be prevented by the enemy, having placed guards and fortified redoubts, he determined to cross the river.
5. Having undertaken an embassy to the neighbouring states, he persuaded them to prepare all things for a sudden departure.
6. Nature expresses (*effero*) the movements of the mind, the tongue being interpreter.
7. We, thy offspring, having lost our ships, are forsaken on account of the wrath of one-person.
8. Let us urge him, having disbanded his army, to go with us to the city, which we left two days ago.
9. Why do ye pursue (*sector*) so poor a prey, leaving behind the rich towns of the enemy you have already conquered?

EXERCISE XXIX.—THE SAME.

Notice the following construction, and imitate it in this exercise:—

Comprehensum eum interfecit.

Literally—"He killed him, having been seized."

English idiom—"He seized and killed him."

1. It was reported that they had condemned and put-to-death the man, who had sacrificed his life for-the-sake of the republic.
2. Cæsar led-out his forces, and drew them up in line-of-battle.
3. They surrounded and slew all who had crossed the river.

4. The ancient Gauls tortured and put-to-death those wives, concerning whom it was found out (subj. mood) that they had been guilty of the death of their husbands.

5. Send-for him, and tell him everything.

6. He conveyed-across to Britain and put-to-death those whom he feared to kill in Gaul.

7. Take and bring him hither.

8. Having received the hostages, he threw them into prison.

9. You and I (Note 1, p. 87) will examine and describe the city.

10. The judge tried (*in judicium adducere*) and condemned the prisoner.

11. The Thebans would have taken and destroyed Sparta by fire.

COMPARISON.

Comparison is expressed in two ways :

(1.) By putting the two things compared in the same case, and connecting them by the conjunction *quam*, "than."

(2.) By omitting *quam*, and putting the latter of the two things compared in the Ablative; as,

(1.) *Hic doctior est quam ille.* } This man is more learned than
(2.) *Hic doctior est illo.* } that.

The latter of these two constructions is only admissible when the first of the things compared is in the Nominative or Accusative case, and the Adjective in the Comparative degree agrees with it; for example—

He has more valour than wisdom.

Est illi plus virtutis quam sapientiae.

Not *sapientiâ*, because *virtutis* is in the Genitive.

He has a larger fortune than I.
Est illi major census quam mihi.

Not *me*, because *major* does not agree with *illi*.

When two Adjectives or Adverbs are compared, both are put in the Comparative degree in Latin, though in English the sign of the Comparative is omitted with the latter; as,

Hoc est latius quam longius.
 This is broader than long.

EXERCISE XXX.—COMPARISON.

1. What is whiter than snow?
2. Better is an honourable death than a dishonourable life.
3. Naked poverty is better than ill-got (*male quæsitus*) wealth.
4. Of animals, none is more faithful than the dog.
5. I have achieved (*exigo*) a monument more lasting than brass.
6. Nothing is more insipid than an over-watered (*irriguus*) garden.
7. We, who are rich, are less happy than you, who are poor.
8. You, who are poor, are happier than I, who am rich.
9. O daughter more beautiful than (thy) beautiful mother!
10. That woman is more beautiful than faithful.
11. There was to Charles more (of) money than brains (*pectus*).
12. What is harder than rock, what softer than water?
13. James, than whom I had not a more bitter (*acer*) enemy, gave me this praise.
14. No praise is more just than that, which an enemy gives us.
15. I shall give you a more costly present than James.
16. The Sicilian (*Siculus*) tyrants found no greater torment than envy.

EXERCISE XXXI.—ON ALL PRECEDING RULES.

1. Roman writers declare that no people were more treacherous than the Carthaginians (*Pœnus*).
2. You have (*Est tibi*) more (of) talent than your uncle.
3. We cannot say that any one of the ancients was more eloquent than Cicero.
4. The sea is rougher at Scylla than at Naples.
5. There is in (*inest*) the Theban race more strength than genius.
6. I deem you worthy of greater praise than your brother.
7. You value his friendship at a higher-price than I (do).
8. He says that nothing is better than a bachelor life.
9. If you know anything better than this advice, impart-it to me.
10. Cæsar wrote that Ireland was smaller by half than Britain.
11. Ye speak more eloquently than truly.
12. The nightingale sings with a more liquid voice than the thrush.
13. Paris declared that Venus was more beautiful than Juno and Minerva.
14. The speech which you delivered yesterday, was more eloquent than the one (*is*), which I heard you deliver ten days ago.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

These are verbs which are only found in the third person singular, and have no personal subject (I, you, he, &c.). In modern English it is not usual to render them literally, though frequent instances of an exactly parallel construction occur in our Early English writings; as in the Scriptural phrases, "It repenteth him of the evil," and "It pitieth them to see her in the dust," where we should now write

“He repents” and “They feel pity;” the Object or Accusative case in Latin being turned into the Subject or Nominative in English, and the verb made to agree with it. The following example will serve to illustrate the difference of construction :—

Personal : *Ego misereor tui.* } I pity you.
 Impersonal : *Me miseret tui.*

Here “*Ego*,” the Nominative to the Personal verb *misereor*, becomes the Accusative after the Impersonal *miseret*.

These verbs are *miseret*, “it pities,” *piget*, “it wearies,” *pudet*, “it shames,” *tædet*, “it disgusts,” and *pœnitet*, “it repents.” They govern an Accusative of the person who experiences the feeling, and a Genitive of the object towards which it is directed. They may also be followed by the Accusative and Infinitive, or by *quod* with the Indicative; as,

Pudet me { *hoc fecisse.*
 quod hoc feci. } I am ashamed of having done this.

EXERCISE XXXII.—IMPERSONAL VERBS.

1. I am tired of the city.
2. They are no-longer ashamed of their idleness.
3. I am ashamed that I have not written you a letter.
4. I repent that I ever left my native city.
5. We are wearied of the labours, which we have undergone.
6. He was never wearied of the business, which he had undertaken.
7. They were intensely (*vehementer*) disgusted with their bad fortune.

8. I am sorry that I have not-yet written you the letter I promised (to write). (Note 8, p. 88.)

9. He is ashamed of the very virtues, which he possesses.

10. We pity the blind.

11. I am vexed that such a crime has been committed.

12. Repent of your follies (*ineptiæ*).

13. You should pity those, who have been (subjunctive) unfortunate.

14. He was not-even ashamed of what he had done.

15. Do not be ashamed of poverty.

16. It is irksome to me to wait so-long.

PRONOUNS, PERSONAL, REFLEXIVE, ETC.

Respondit se velle cum eo agere.

He answered that he wished to treat with him.

Here you will observe that two different Latin Pronouns, *se* and *is*, are rendered in English by the same Pronoun "he." The reason is that in English we have only one Personal Pronoun of the Third Person ("he," "she," "it," "they") to correspond to the Personal Demonstrative *is* and the Reflexive *se* in Latin. Consequently we are often only able to decide from the context—*i.e.*, the rest of the passage—the exact Person or Thing to which the English Pronoun refers. In the above example, for instance, we see at once that the second "he" refers to the first "he," the Subject of "answered;" and that "him" refers to some other person previously mentioned; but our informant is common sense and not grammar. The Latin language provides two distinct pronouns

for the two distinct persons, the rule for deciding which to use being as follows:—

Se and its Possessive *suus* are used to refer to the Subject of the Sentence, provided it be of the Third Person; *eum* (also *hunc* and *illum*), *ejus*, &c., to any other Person or Thing except the Subject of the sentence.

Occasionally *se* and *suus* are used to emphasize the Object; but there is then nearly always some particular reason why they cannot be referred to the subject; *e.g.*,

Apibus fructum restituo suum.

I restore to the bees their produce.

Here the subject is “I,” the First Person; therefore *suus* cannot refer to it, but only to *apibus*.

Remember, however, that the words “his,” “her,” “its,” “their,” are generally omitted in Latin, unless they are to some extent emphatic; *i.e.*, unless they stand out in contrast to “somebody else’s;” as in the example,

Suum magis quam vicini hortum miratur.

He admires his own more than his neighbour’s garden.

When *hic* and *ille* are contrasted, *hic* refers to whichever of the two objects is nearer to the speaker’s mind, and may frequently be rendered “the latter,” in distinction to *ille*, “the former.”

Iste has a special reference to the Second Person, meaning “That of yours.”

Ipsæ means simply "self," and is equally appropriate to all three Persons.

EXERCISE XXXIII.—PRONOUNS, PERSONAL, REFLEXIVE, ETC.

1. The Gauls themselves add to the rumours that which the occasion (*res*) seemed to require.
2. He called his servant to him, and ordered him to-get-ready-for (*parare*) their departure.
3. They brought every man (*quisque*) his own food.
4. Take-away that dog of yours.
5. Man is dearer to the Gods than to himself.
6. They joined the Morini to themselves and gave them lands.
7. I know them to be timid and careful of themselves.
8. He will defend himself and those who are with him. (Note 2, p. 87.)
9. Let him order them to be brought to him.
10. They will take with them the hostages, whom they have received.
11. Forbid him to give them the money, which they demand.
12. He will do all this himself without their aid.
13. I will give-back to the enemy their swords.
14. He loved his son, and gave him a coat of-many-colours (*versicolor*).

EXERCISE XXXIV.—ON ALL PRECEDING RULES.

1. He was himself a man of thorough (*summus*) honesty.
2. He spoke of his friend, and said that he had been absent from the city several years.
3. You have committed that very crime yourself, of which you accuse other (people).
4. We often pass-by our own faults in order to condemn our neighbours'.
5. They promised Cæsar that they would surrender themselves and all their (property) into his power.
6. There was that in the man himself which seemed likely-to-make him famous.

7. They made themselves garments of skins and the hides of animals.

8. They threw themselves weeping at his feet and begged him to listen to their prayers.

9. He told the ambassadors that he should be very grateful to them, if they would not make the rest aware of his departure.

10. Write nothing back to me, but come yourself.

11. They begged of him that it might be allowed them to go through his territories.

EXERCISE XXXV.—THE SAME.

1. Why did he say that he should no longer be their leader?

2. We are ourselves hoping to arrive at Rome in three days.

3. Promise me that you will yourself manage that affair of yours.

4. Having broken down the bridge, which had been built by Charles, they routed his forces, and led back their own in-safety (*incolumis*) to the camp.

5. I have never seen anything more beautiful than that ring of yours.

6. He told them that his was the danger, theirs the reward, which if they refused (*imperf. subj.*) to accept through fear, he would himself give up the enterprise.

7. I am sorry that he did not let him go.

8. Messengers came (to say) that the king wished to treat with them concerning matters which concerned (*pertinerent ad*) his own and their safety.

9. He declared that he had not brought war upon the Gauls, but the Gauls on him; if they themselves wished (*imperf. subj.*) to enjoy peace (*abl.*), he was ready to grant it to them.

INTERROGATIVE CLAUSES.

Questions are of two kinds, Direct and Indirect.

Direct, when the question either forms the whole sentence, or follows an introductory verb in

such a way as to be placed in English between inverted commas ; as,

What will you do?—*Quid facies?*

He said, "What will you do?"—*Dixit, "quid facies?"*

Indirect, when the question follows or is dependent on another verb in such a way as not to be placed between inverted commas in English ; as,

I ask you what you will do.

Rogo te quid factururus sis.

In English, an Assertion is usually changed into a Question by prefixing an auxiliary verb to it, or by placing the pronoun after it instead of before. In Latin, the change is effected by adding an Interrogative Particle ; e.g.,

Assertive . . . You think . . . *Putas.*

Interrogative { Do you think? } . { *Utrum putas?*
Think you? } . { *Putasne?*

The following is a list of the principal Interrogative Pronouns and Particles :—

<i>Quis</i> . . . Who or what?	<i>Quando</i> . . . When?
<i>Qualis</i> . . . Of what kind?	<i>Cur</i> . . . Why?
<i>Quantus</i> . . . Of what size?	<i>Quam</i> . . . How?
<i>Quot</i> . . . How many?	<i>Quomodo</i> . . . How?
<i>Uter</i> . . . Which of two?	<i>Quare</i> . . . Wherefore?
<i>Unde</i> . . . Whence?	<i>Quoties</i> . . . How often?
<i>Ubi</i> . . . When or where?	<i>Quo</i> . . . Whither?
<i>Quotus</i> . . . Which? when the answer is expressed by an ordinal number.	

The above require no explanation, as the English

idiom corresponds exactly to the Latin. The succeeding five are used as follows:—

Utrum, “whether (of two things),” generally omitted in English, and followed by

An, to express the alternative *or* ; as,

Utrum hoc an illud mavis ?

(Whether) do you prefer this or that ?

Ne, “whether,” “or,” an enclitic affixed to the word it belongs to, as *putasne*, “Do you think ?”

Nonne, (is, are, do, &c.) not? introducing questions which expect the answer “Yes :”

Nonne hoc verum est ?—Is not this true ?

Num, expecting the answer “No :”

Num hoc verum est ?—This is not true, is it ?

In Indirect clauses, *nonne* must be translated “whether (if) not ;” *num* simply “whether.”

Whenever any of these Pronouns and Particles are used Indirectly—that is, in Dependence on a previous verb—they must be followed by the Subjunctive Mood in Latin. You may detect such clauses by noticing that without that previous verb they would not form complete sentences ; for instance,

Scio quid facturus sis.—I know what you will do.

Here the words “what you will do” would not form a complete sentence without the introductory verb “I know.” They are, therefore, Dependent ;

whereas, *Quid facies?* "What will you do?" is a complete sentence, and is, consequently, not dependent.

In English, we often use "if" instead of "whether," in Indirect questions; as, "He asked me if I had supped." In Latin, *si* is never so used, but always an Interrogative Particle.

"Or not," in interrogations, is *an non* or *neque*.

EXERCISE XXXVI.—INTERROGATIVES, DIRECT AND INDIRECT.

1. Who is that boy?
2. I ask you who that boy is.
3. Tell me who that boy is.
4. When shall I receive a letter from you?
5. I know not (*nescio*) when I shall receive a letter from you.
6. What-sort-of a house have you, and how many servants?
7. Write (and tell me) what-sort-of a house you have.
8. What (*quotus*) o'clock is it? Eleven.
9. Why is he not come?
10. I cannot guess why he is not come.
11. Do not omit to ask him why he did not come earlier.
12. Shall we endure this disgrace, or not?
13. Shall I speak-out, or be silent?
14. Which-of-the-two did you give your flowers to?
15. Tell me which of the two you like best (*magis*), James or Henry (*Henricus*).
16. You did not make so long a speech, did you?
17. Cannot you tell me how this happened?
18. I ask you if this is true or not?

EXERCISE XXXVII.—THE SAME.

1. Ought we not to praise those, who have died for their country?
2. Ask him whose son he is, what offices (*honores*) he has held, (and) how long he will be here.

3. Death alone confesses how-insignificant (*quantulus*) our bodies are.

4. Let us confess what we owe to our country, what to our friends.

5. Do you ask me whether this is true, or not?

6. Hear (the reason) why I have so believed.

7. Ask him if he has not heard this before.

8. Which do you admire most (Note 9, p. 88), Ovid or Virgil?

9. Will you tell us whence you come and whither you go?

10. Do you ask him whether he can live without food.

11. I should like (*velim*) to ask him whether the sun shines at-night.

12. You cannot guess how long I have been waiting for you (Note 10, p. 88).

EXERCISE XXXVIII.—ON ALL PRECEDING RULES.

1. I should like (*velim*) to know how long you will stop at Baiæ.

2. You will not set out for Rome to-day, will you?

3. Will you promise me to do this as soon as you arrive-at home?

4. Could Pallas burn-up the Roman fleet on account of the madness of one-person?

5. It will signify much whether he was born at Thebes or Argos (*Argi*).

6. Do you ask me whether my friend is worthy of the praise which he has received, or not?

7. I hesitate whether to describe (*memoro*) the quiet reign of Numa, or the glorious death of Cato.

8. Let us know (*fac ut sciamus*) whether you will return by next year.

9. The Gods know what is suitable to us better than ourselves.

10. I should like to know why you so-often meet me with a knit (*obductus*) brow, Nævulus.

11. What matters it for how much they sell their bodies?

12. Tell us whether the moon is larger than the sun.

EXERCISE XXXIX.—THE SAME.

1. I am weary of asking when you will return home.
2. In order that you may more easily (Note 7, p. 87) understand why I am come to this city, I will tell you what happened at Miletus yesterday.
3. Having urged his soldiers to depart, he told them how they would most easily make their journey.
4. I wonder what you mean, and why you have so often called me back.
5. Which-of-the-two do you think the more beautiful, Tullia or Clodia?
6. It is uncertain whether I shall speak on this subject or not.
7. He called them to him, and asked them why they had left the camp.
8. Ask him whether he believes that pigs are able to fly?
9. I fear that you will not be able to learn whether this has really happened, or not.
10. When he saw that the enemy no-longer occupied the hill, he began to enquire in what direction (*quam in partem*) they had gone.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE, GERUNDS, GERUNDIVE, AND
SUPINES.

In English the termination "ing" represents two parts of speech, the Noun and the Participle. As a Participle it is subject to the same rules of syntax as an adjective—that is, it must agree with some noun or pronoun, expressed or understood. As a Noun it is rendered by the infinitive mood and gerunds; for instance:

Nom.: *Scribere*.—"To write," or "writing."
Gen.: *Scribendi*.—"Of writing."

Dat. : *Scribendo*.—"To" or "for writing."

Acc. : *Scribere*.—"Writing."

Scribendum.—After a preposition.

Abl. : *Scribendo*.—"By," "with," or "from writing."

The two following examples will illustrate the difference :—

Ars scribendi.—"The art of writing."

Ars scribentis.—"The art of (one) writing," i.e. "the writer."

In the former of these two examples "writing" is regarded as a Thing, and is therefore rendered by the Verbal Noun; in the latter it is an Attribute or qualifying word to *illius* or *hominis* understood.

As soon as you have learnt to distinguish, as above, between the Noun and Participle in "ing," you must further learn to convert the former, or Gerund construction, into the Gerundive, which is the more usual of the two. Notice first that the gerund construction is the exact word-for-word rendering of the English; *e.g.*,

Ars scribendi epistolam.—The art of writing a letter;

epistolam being the accusative case governed by the verb *scribo*.

This construction is good Latin, but it is more usual to write *Ars epistolæ scribendæ*, which is translated in the same way.

The rule for effecting the change is as follows:—Put the Object or word governed by the Gerund in the case of the Gerund, and make the Gerundive agree with it.

Notice also that in this construction the Noun is

usually written first, and remember that the Gerundive being a participle, and therefore adjectival in form, must always agree with some Noun.

The Supine in “*um*” is used instead of the Present Infinitive, Active, to express a Purpose after Verbs of motion ; as,

Veniunt visum.—They come to see.

The Supine in “*u*” is used instead of the Present Infinitive, Active or Passive, after certain Adjectives, and the Indeclinable Substantives *fas*, *nefas*, *opus* ; as,

Mirabile visu.—Wonderful to see, or to be seen.

You will notice that both these Supines, *visum* and *visu*, are in reality parts of *visus*, a substantive of the fourth declension ; *visum*, the Accusative, or Case of Motion, signifying “to the seeing ;” and *visu*, the Ablative. “in” or “as to the seeing ;” and you will find this to hold good with all Supines. Hence, whenever you come to a substantive which appears to be derived from the supine of a verb, you may be sure that it is of the Fourth Declension.

EXERCISE XL.—EXPRESS BY GERUND AND GERUNDIVE
CONSTRUCTION.

1. Brutus formed a plan of killing Cæsar.
2. The boy is inclined towards (*promptus ad*) reading books.
3. We have been accused of demanding money unjustly.
4. The ox is equal (*par*) to carrying the burden.
5. The ground was suitable for drawing up a camp.
6. You were desirous of winning fame.
7. They are come for-the-purpose (*causa*) of exculpating themselves.

8. Not even to the wounded was an opportunity given of leaving the ground which they occupied, or of retreating.

9. Virtue is often seen in despising pleasure.

10. They built themselves houses for avoiding the heat and the cold.

11. We were occupied in managing the State.

12. You are not yet experienced in waging war.

13. He gives attention (*do operam*) to the cultivation of the land.

14. They are assembled from a desire (*studium*) to see the new city.

EXERCISE XLI.—PRESENT PARTICIPLE, GERUNDIVE, AND SUPINES.

1. I come to bury Cæsar, not to praise (him).

2. Let nothing disgraceful to be seen or heard reach (*tango*) these thresholds.

3. We are docile in imitating (things) disgraceful and wrong.

4. The art of writing is more difficult than (that of) reading.

5. The green waters closed the mouth of (him) speaking.

6. They are just come to consult the oracle.

7. Fleeing from one enemy he put-to-flight another.

8. The bullocks come hither themselves to drink.

9. I saw him returning from the war with the booty which he had taken.

10. Wonderful to state, he ate nothing before setting out.

11. During (*inter*) the reading of this book I fell asleep.

12. He set out into Italy for holding the assizes (*conventus agere*).

13. This river is very rapid and difficult to cross.

EXERCISE XLII.—ON ALL PRECEDING RULES.

1. I hear that you are no longer occupied in teaching youth.

2. Cicero contributed all his energies towards (*dare operam ad*) saving the republic.

3. He will go to Rome three days hence for-the-purpose of collecting an army.

4. As the spirit of the Gauls is eager (*alacer*) and prompt in (*ad*) undertaking wars, so their mind is weak and irresolute (*minime resistens*) in enduring losses.

5. They are come to ask money of Cæsar.

6. Will they send messengers to us for-the-purpose of begging peace?

7. I am desirous of returning home before sunset.

8. Having stayed (*moror*) two years in the country, I returned to my city home ten days ago.

9. I happened (Note 11, p. 88) to be staying at Valentia in Spain for the purpose of recruiting my health.

10. Before leaving the city he went to see the arsenal.

11. Ask him how many years he will spend in accomplishing the work.

12. What need is there of so great haste in arranging (*administro*) this matter?

EXERCISE XLIII.—THE SAME.

1. Writing to his father on this subject, he begged him not to let-slip the opportunity.

2. The Gauls were more ready for making war than the Germans.

3. They answered that they had invited their friends to the booty, but strange to say, they had refused to come.

4. We hope you will come to see us next year.

5. On-Cæsar's arrival they sent messengers to ask-for a reinforcement, in order that they might the more easily (Note 7, p. 87) be able to sustain the attack of the enemy.

6. Tell me whether you do not think this is the best (thing) to be done.

7. Can it be truly said that no one is to be accounted happy before death?

8. I repent that I have done so much for the sake of conciliating (popular) favour.

9. Philip, when he was going to see the games, was killed by Pausanias near the theatre (*theatrum*).

10. Having delivered this speech, he could no longer hesitate about attacking the city.

PREPOSITIONS, ADVERBS, AND CONJUNCTIONS.

The words "after" and "before" are used in English as Prepositions, Adverbs, or Conjunctions. A proper comprehension of them in their different characters will enable you to distinguish generally between these three parts of speech. Take as an illustration the three sentences :

Abiit post occasum solis.—He departed after sunset.

Abiit tribus post (or postea) diebus.—He departed three days after (or afterwards).

Abiit postquam sol occiderat.—He departed after the sun had set.

In the first of these sentences "after" is rendered by the Preposition *post*, because it governs a noun ; in the second by the Adverb *post* (or *postea*), because it qualifies the verb ; in the third by the Conjunction *postquam*, because it governs a verb.

Bear in mind, then, that

A Preposition governs a noun and nothing more.

An Adverb qualifies a verb—that is, limits its signification in such a way that without it the sentence would be grammatically complete, but not so definite.

A Conjunction joins two clauses of a sentence together in such a way that without it the two clauses would become separate sentences.

Such conjunctions as *et*, *neque*, *aut*, which merely form a connecting link between what would other-

wise be two sentences, without in any way affecting the construction, need no remark; but there is a second class of conjunctions, such as *quum*, *ut*, *si*, which not only serve to connect clauses, but also govern verbs, as in the example quoted above, where the verb *occiderat* is governed by the conjunction *postquam*: in other words, *occiderat* is in the Indicative Mood because *postquam* governs the Indicative. These sentences, in which the verb in the second clause is dependent on the conjunction introducing that clause, are called Compound sentences. The words which in grammatical order precede the conjunction are called the Primary, Principal, or Main clause; those which follow it, the Secondary or Subordinate clause.

In the arrangement of sentences secondary clauses are as often as not put before primary ones; *e.g.*,

Quum hoc fecisset, abiit.—When he had done this, he departed.

Here the primary clause is *abiit*, and *quum hoc fecisset* a secondary one introduced by *quum*.

The only Latin word which is used both as a conjunction and adverb is *simul*, meaning as an adverb "at the same time," and as a conjunction (equivalent to *simul ac* or *simul atque*) "as soon as."

Ante, *antea*, *post*, *postea*, and *prius*, are converted into conjunctions by the addition of *quam*.

In Latin, the adverb should always be written before the word which it qualifies.

The English Present may be rendered by the

Latin Future, when future time is implied though not expressed ; as,

Ad me veni, antequam discedis or discesseris).

Come to me before you (shall have) depart(ed).

EXERCISE XLIV.—PREPOSITIONS, ADVERBS, AND CONJUNCTIONS.

1. This happened after the departure of Cæsar.
2. This happened ten days (abl.) after.
3. After this happened, Cæsar departed.
4. Regulus was tortured before he was put to death.
5. The Carthaginians tortured Regulus before his death.
6. I wish to see you before you depart.
7. Before we set out, let us arrange our affairs here.
8. Look (*circumspicio*) before you leap.
9. After the letters had been brought, he entered the camp.
10. As soon as the Carthaginian formed his line-of-battle, the Romans pour themselves out on (*ex*) each wing.
11. Make me aware of (*de*) these things as soon as you know them yourself.
12. You will return before I set out.
13. Write me a line (*pauca*) as soon as you arrive at Rome.
14. William and I (Note 1, p. 87) were friends before this quarrel arose, but afterwards we became enemies.

EXERCISE XLV.—ON ALL PRECEDING RULES.

1. It is just that a man should be brought to trial before he is condemned.
2. There is bitter hatred between these towns, since each believes that those only are gods whom itself worships.
3. Both his mother and his wife entreated him to withdraw his army, and not to fight against his native city.
4. Let us advance with forced (*magnus*) marches in order to overtake the enemy more quickly.
5. The fact that you have waited so long outside my threshold troubles me.
6. What hinders us from waging war by land and sea?

7. And he did not attempt to evade (*recusare quominus*) undergoing the punishment of the law.

8. Take care that the matter be not divulged until the general has returned from Athens.

9. I hope that you will refrain from doing anything which may injure the State.

10. When Charles arrived at Rome, he found that James had departed three days before.

EXERCISE XLVI.—THE SAME.

1. I should like to see you before you set out for Italy.

2. Cæsar was stabbed in the Senate-house (*curia*) at Rome, three years after he had conquered Pompey (*Pompeius*) at Pharsalia.

3. He died on his birthday, and was buried five days after.

4. Carthage was destroyed seven hundred years after it was founded.

5. Will you not come to me as soon as you have finished that business of yours?

6. In the two hundredth year after the city was founded it was destroyed by fire.

7. I shall arrive by the day you have fixed upon.

8. Let us all beg peace of him, before he learns that our allies have deserted us.

9. You will urge him to depart of his own accord (*ultro*) before he is driven out.

10. Was not he buried four days after he died?

11. They came to see the games, which had been finished three days before.

12. The king, before whose throne we stood, received us with kindness.

MOODS GOVERNED BY CONJUNCTIONS.

All Conjunctions in Latin govern the Indicative or Subjunctive mood. The Infinitive, as you have already learnt, never expresses a purpose, and there-

fore cannot be used, as it is in English, after such terms as "in order," "so as;" *e.g.*,

He made haste in order (so as) to reach Rome.

Maturavit ut Romam perveniret (not *pervenire*).

Recollect, then, that after conjunctions your choice lies solely between the Indicative and Subjunctive moods. This choice is often difficult to make, as there is no part of syntax in which the Latin and English idioms are more variable in respect to each other. At present you can only be expected to distinguish broadly between the two moods, and to learn the particular construction which follows the most ordinary conjunctions.

An essential difference between the Indicative and Subjunctive moods is, that the Indicative expresses a certainty, the Subjunctive an uncertainty; *e.g.*,

Hoc perfice antequam redeas.—Finish this before you return.

Hoc perfecit antequam rediit.—He finished this before he returned.

In the first of these *redeas* is in the Subjunctive because the "returning" is spoken of as dependent on the "finishing," and is therefore uncertain; in the second, *rediit* is in the Indicative, because the "returning" is a fact which has actually taken place, and is therefore certain.

Some conjunctions, especially *quum*, "when," apparently violate this general rule; but you can only become familiar with these usages by practice.

The following is a list of the most ordinary

Conjunctions and the construction appropriate to each:—

Ut, “in order that,” “so that,” “although,” governs the Subjunctive.

Ut, “when,” “how,” “as,” governs the Indicative.

Quo is used with Comparatives instead of *ut*; as *quo* (not *ut*) *facilius*, “in order that more easily.”

Quum, “when,” is usually followed by the historical tenses of the Subjunctive (*i.e.*, the Imperfect and Pluperfect); otherwise, by the Indicative.

Quum, “since,” “although,” governs the Subjunctive.

Ne, “lest,” is equivalent to *ut non*, “in order that not,” and consequently always governs the Subjunctive. It is also used after verbs of “fearing,” to express simply “that,” where “lest” may be substituted for “that” without altering the sense; *e.g.*,

Timuit ne hoc faceret.—“He feared *that* he would do *this*,” or,
“He feared *lest* he should do *this*.”

Hence,

Timuit “ut” hoc faceret.

He feared *that* he would *not* do *this*.

Neu, “and lest,” is equivalent to *et ne*—that is, to *et ut non*.

Quin, equivalent to *qui non*, *quæ non*, *quod non*, or *ut non*, is used after expressions containing or implying a negative, and after the interrogative *quis*, *quid*. It is rendered variously in English to suit the context:—

(1.) Equal to *qui non* :

Nemo est } *quin sciat.*
Quis est }

There is no one } *that does not know.*
 Who is there }

(2.) Equal to *ut non* :

Nihil est } *tam difficile quin patientiâ vincatur.*
Quid est }

Nothing is } so difficult { *that it is not*
 What is } { *as not to be* } overcome by patience.

Facere non potui, quin riderem.

I could not { avoid laughing.
 { act (in such a way) as not to laugh.

Vix me cohibeo quin rideam.

With difficulty { I refrain from laughing.
 { I restrain myself (in such a way) as not to laugh.

(3.) Equal to *quo non* :

Nullus est dies quin veniat.

There is not a day on which he does not come.

(4.) After such expressions as *non dubito*, *non dubium est*, *non ambigo*, and others containing a negative, where it may be translated "that" or "to" in English; as,

Haud dubium est } *quin sciat.*
Non multum abest }

There is no doubt
 It is not far from being the case } *that he knows.*

Quis recusare potest quin hoc faciat?

Who can refuse to do this?

Where *quin* stands for the Relative Pronoun and

non, you should recollect that *qui non*, *quæ non*, *quod non*, and *quo non* would be equally good Latin.

Quominus, equal to *ut eo minus*, "in order that not," is used after verbs and phrases implying a hindrance; as,

Deterret eum quominus hoc faciat.

He hinders him from doing this.

Factum est per me quominus hoc faceret.

It was through me that he did not do this.

Quamquam, "although," governs the Indicative.

Quamvis, "although" or "however much," governs the Subjunctive.

Of the other Conjunctions, the following require the Indicative :—

Quod, "because," "the fact that."

Siquidem, "inasmuch as."

Dum, "whilst."

Quia, "because."

Donec, "whilst," "as long as."

Quoniam, "since."

Postquam, "after that."

Quando, "since."

The following require the Subjunctive :—

Licet, "although."

Dum, dummodo, "provided that."

Tanquam, velut, ceu, quasi, "as if."

Utinam, O si, "would that."

The Subjunctive must also be used after those Conjunctions which ordinarily require an Indicative, when the clause which they introduce is in any way dependent on a previous part of the sentence; as,

Socrates damnatus est quod juventutem corrumpere.

Socrates was condemned for corrupting (on the ground that he corrupted) youth.

Here *quod*, which usually takes an Indicative, is followed by a Subjunctive, because the clause which it introduces is dependent on *damnatus est*. The writer does not state that Socrates actually did corrupt youth, but that his judges declared that he did so, and therefore condemned him.

EXERCISE XLVII.—ON ALL PRECEDING RULES.

1. Poverty has in itself nothing more difficult (to bear) than (the fact) that it makes men laughed-at (*ridiculus*).

2. Having finished the assizes, he set out into Illyricum, because he heard that the nearest part of that province was being laid waste by the incursions of the Pirustæ.

3. Although I am dismayed at the departure of my old friend, nevertheless I praise him because he has determined to fix his abode at Cumæ.

4. When he had come thither, having gone round all the winter-quarters, he found about eight and twenty ships fitted out.

5. Do you not fear that he will anticipate you by his speed?

6. He could no longer be prevented from attacking the enemy with-might-and-main (*vi summa*).

7. I have no doubt that he will be at home when we return from the country.

8. There was added to this (*huc accedebat*) the fact that he had declared that the sovereign-power was offered (*defero*) him.

9. Nor could they find out anything-at-all, which might aid them in (*ad*) settling the affair.

EXERCISE XLVIII.—THE SAME.

1. We beg and entreat you to aid us, and not to suffer us to be plundered by the enemy.

2. So great was their speed that whatever things had been done at Genabum by daybreak were known in the territories of the Arverni before sunset.

3. They were now in such (*is*) (a position) that they were willing to purchase peace from the Gauls with gold.

4. Before I embark (*navem conscendere*) for Britain, I will address (*appello*) the soldiers, in order that they may guard the camp more carefully while I am away.

5. The hands of Achilles (*Achilleus*, adj.) did not refrain from touching the skin bristling with rough hairs.

6. Regulus having arrived at Rome, persuaded the Romans not to make peace with the Carthaginians, (saying) that they had been so weakened by their losses as to have no hope except in peace.

7. They say that it must be considered how he may be cut-off-from (*intercludo*) his army before their secret plans are divulged.

8. Nor shall any one prevent me from carrying him home on my shoulders.

EXERCISE XLIX.—THE SAME.

1. He said that a thousand soldiers had crossed the Rhine in order to overtake the enemy before sunset.

2. This being the case (since these things are so), how will you be able to prevent him from setting out at once?

3. Can it be doubted that the sun is larger than the moon?

4. It was my doing that that quarrel of yours did not become more bitter.

5. Would that you had arrived here before this quarrel arose!

6. Can you refuse to return home, when you hear how great a loss your father has sustained?

7. I will return home provided—that my father will forgive me (dative).

8. Was it not Pylades who said that he was Orestes, in order to save his friend?

9. They ask that assurance may-be-given (*sancio*) by oath, that no one (not any one) will desert the cause of the general safety, nor divulge what has been said in council.

EXERCISE L.—THE SAME.

1. We set out at daybreak, so as to reach the city of Patavium before the gates were closed.

2. No one is so good as not to do amiss sometimes.

3. He was condemned on-the-ground-that (*quod*) he had betrayed his country.

4. How can I come as long as my bitterest enemy remains with you?

5. I wonder that (*quod*) you take so much pains about managing your brother's affairs.

6. I could not forbear telling him the things, which had happened at home during his absence.

7. This highest story (*tabulatum*) they had overspread (*consterno*) with bricks and mud, to prevent the enemy's fire from injuring it in any way (Note 12, p. 88).

8. Who can doubt that virtue ought to be cultivated above all things?

9. He began to go round the army of Curio, and to adjure the soldiers not to lay aside the memory of the first oath, which they had repeated (*dico*) in-the-presence-of himself (as) Quæstor, and not to bear arms against men (*is*) who had experienced the same fortune and had endured the same siege, and not to fight in-behalf-of men (*is*) by whom they were called deserters.

VERBS, ETC., GOVERNING PARTICULAR CASES.

(1.) The following govern a Genitive:—

Misereor, } I pity;
Miseresco, }

and the Impersonals *interest* and *refert*, "it imports" or "concerns."

(2.) Genitive or Accusative:—

Memini, *recordor*, *reminiscor*, I remember.
Obliviscor, I forget.

(3.) Genitive or Ablative:—

Potior, I gain possession of.

(4.) The following govern a Dative :—

(a) Compounds of *sum*.

(b) Most verbs compounded with—

*Bene, male, satis, re,**Ad, ante, con, in, inter, de,**Ob, sub, super, post et præ.*(c.) *Propinquo*, I approach.*Tempero*, I restrain.*Faveo*, I favour.*Noceo*, I hurt.*Pareo*, I obey.*Placeo*, I please.*Studeo*, I study.*Nubo*, I marry.*Ignosco*, I pardon.*Parco*, I spare.*Servio*, I serve.*Gratulor*, I congratulate.*Auxilior*, I aid.*Moderor*, I restrain.*Medeor*, I heal.*Blandior*, I flatter.

(5.) The following govern a Dative of the Person and an Accusative of the Thing :—

Impero, I command.*Minor*, I threaten.*Suadeo*, I persuade.*Indulgeo*, I indulge.*Invideo*, I grudge.*Credo*, I entrust.

You must particularly bear in mind that the Passive voice of those verbs which govern a Dative in the Active is only used Impersonally; e.g., "I am persuaded" is not *Ego persuadeor*, but *Mihi persuadetur* or *persuasum est*.

(6.) The following words govern an Ablative :—

Fungor, I discharge.*Fruor*, I enjoy.*Utor*, I use.*Vescor*, I eat.*Dignor*, I deem worthy.*Opus, usus*, need, use.

Also the Adjectives *dignus*, "worthy," *indignus*, "unworthy," *præditus*, "endowed with," *fretus*, "relying on," *contentus*, "content."

(7.) Verbs and Adjectives of abounding, wanting, enriching, depriving, generally govern an Ablative, sometimes a Genitive; as,

Spoliatus est armis.—He was stripped of his arms.

Eget aëris.—He is in want of money.

(8.) The following govern a double Accusative, one of the Person and another of the Thing :—

Posco, I demand.

Doceo, I teach.

Rogo, I ask (of).

Oro, I beg (of).

Celo, I conceal (from).

(9.) *Dono*, "I present," admits of two constructions, as in English; *e.g.*,

Dono librum Carolo.—I present a book to Charles.

Dono Carolum libro.—I present Charles with a book.

EXERCISE LL.—VERBS, ETC., GOVERNING PARTICULAR CASES.

1. Perform the duty, which you ought to perform.
2. It is right (*oportet*) that we should obey those, whom the Gods have set over us.
3. This is praise, of which he is unworthy.
4. Ye streams and sacred fountains, which a foreign land uses.
5. Spare a pious race.
6. Pity, I pray, one-who-endures (participle) (treatment) unworthy of his race.
7. The food, which the ancient Britons ate, was very poor.
8. The hero sprung from Anchises makes-for (*peto*) the lofty citadel over which Apollo presides.
9. Those who are endowed with virtue are alone rich.
10. How kind were the Gods when they concealed the future (neut. plur.) from mankind!
11. The conqueror threatened the captive with death.
12. Let us demand of them both the reward they promised.

EXERCISE LII.—THE SAME.

1. It is very difficult to satisfy those, who say that they despise the Latin writings.
2. One-whom you would be unwilling to meet on a dark night.
3. There is need of great speed if we wish to reach the city you have named before sunset.
4. Has he not demanded of him the hostages, which he promised to give?
5. Teach your son those arts, which will benefit him hereafter.
6. One world did not suffice Alexander, king of Macedonia.
7. We are unwilling to make war on the Belgæ, our neighbours.
8. The people, whose attack you successfully resisted, had tampered with (*sollicito*) the Batavi, our friends.
9. Pity, I pray, both the son and the father.
10. I will spare neither expense, nor labour, nor danger.
11. Virtue benefits all, hurts no one.
12. Pardon those faults which I do not conceal from you.

EXERCISE LIII.—ON ALL PRECEDING RULES.

1. The labour we delight in physics (*medeor*) pain.
2. No bay in the world surpasses (*præluceo*) Baiæ.
3. Ambassadors came to beg him to pardon them, and to spare their lives (sing.).
4. Beware that you do not conceal this from your friends.
5. The walls stripped (*nudus*) of their defenders will be surrendered to the enemy before aid arrives.
6. After Dion was killed at Syracuse (*Syracusæ*) Dionysius gained possession of the city.
7. She died two days after she had married Charles.
8. The law threatens no one with death, except for the worst crimes.
9. Do not grudge others the pleasure, which you enjoy yourselves.
10. What can't be cured, must be endured.

11. At the head of all these Druids, however, there is one man, who has supreme authority.

12. As soon as you have finished your work, come and teach us this new game.

13. The Druids especially desire to persuade their disciples of this (principle), that souls do not perish, but pass after death from one (person) to another.

EXERCISE LIV.—THE SAME.

1. He is one whom you will be obliged to command or be a slave to.

2. He threatened him with an ignominious death, but declared that he would spare him, if he would promise to quit the country at once.

3. They hasten to Gergovia, employing as guide the very man, by whose information they had learnt these things.

4. You must pardon me if, in discussing this matter, I have not pleased you.

5. He not only grudged us the reward, but even the praise, of which our general had declared us to be worthy.

6. So many seas, compassing (*obeo*) wide lands, have I entered, with thee for a guide.

7. It is handed down by history that the ancient Gauls were eager for (*studeo*) change, and were easily and quickly stirred up to fighting.

8. I, whom fortune has favoured, am more to be pitied than you, who have suffered many hardships.

9. Virgil met Horace, as he was journeying to Brundisium, at Sinuessa.

10. He commanded (*impero*) the Gaditani to build as many ships as they could, and to send them to him at Marseilles (*Massilia*).

EXERCISE LV.—THE SAME.

1. He demanded (*impero*) money from the states, which he had favoured, and cavalry from the whole province.

2. I was deprived of the society of my friend Appius, after having enjoyed it for twenty five years.

3. When will the aid, on which we are relying, be sent?

4. Command (*impero*) them to enroll as many soldiers as possible (Note 6, p. 87).

5. Command him to lay down his arms at once, and threaten him with death, if he refuses to obey your order.

6. I wish I could persuade you of this, that you indulge yourself more than is fitting.

7. This thing is more pleasant than honourable to do.

8. Alexander having conquered Darius at Arbela, made himself master of Asia.

9. Flatter him in order that you may more easily (Note 7, p. 87) get what you demand of him.

10. I shall no longer indulge my son with these luxuries, because I see that he is the slave of them.

EXERCISE LVI.—THE SAME.

1. Can I trust you with this money?

2. Both in public and private affairs the Druids use Greek letters, because they neither wish that their system-of-training (*disciplina*) should be divulged to the masses, nor that those who learn should, trusting in letters, cultivate (*studeo*) their memory less.

3. It did not happen without a cause, that Gaul was being robbed (*spolio*) of all her nobility.

4. What wonder that (*quod*) people have worshipped the sun, moon, and stars?

5. Exhorting his soldiers, he said, "Why do we now delay here? Will the enemy delay?"

6. Beg him to be true to his friends, and not cruel to his enemies.

7. He is gone into Asia to fight against the king, and to besiege (*obsideo*) the royal tower.

8. As long as you resist the king, so long will you please the queen.

9. They declare that, if the tower should fall altogether, the soldiers cannot be restrained from breaking into the city, in their hope of booty.

10. Though Phalaris order you to be false, believe that it is the greatest sin (*nefas*) to set life before (*præfero*) honour.

GENITIVE OF QUANTITY OR THE THING MEASURED.

Observe the difference in the translation of the same Latin word *tantum*, in the two following examples:—

Tantum consilium.—So great wisdom.

Tantum consilii.—So much (of) wisdom.

In the first of these examples, *tantum* is simply an Adjective, qualifying and agreeing with *consilium*.

In the second, it may be regarded as a Neuter Substantive, signifying “so great a quantity of,” the thing measured being naturally put in the Genitive; hence the rule,

Adjectives in the neuter singular, and Adverbs, implying quantity, may be used as Substantives, and when so used must be followed by the Genitive case.

Notice that in this construction the sign of the Genitive “of,” though generally omitted, may be inserted without interfering with the grammar.

The same Genitive is used after *nihil*, *quid*, *aliquid*.

EXERCISE LVII.—GENITIVE OF QUANTITY.

1. There was to Hannibal very much daring in (*ad*) undertaking dangers, very much prudence in undergoing them.
2. So great learning had he that no one ever dared to dispute with him.
3. For this purpose (*ad hanc rem*) he left behind what seemed a sufficient (force of) soldiers.
4. You will always have more money than wit.
5. Anciently in Gaul the men contributed out of their own

possessions, as much money as they received from their wives in the name of a dowry.

6. As much money as a man has in his purse, so much credit (*fides*) has he.

7. As many opinions as men.

8. He brought some (*aliquid*) linen but no (*nil*) cloth back with him (Note 2, p. 87).

9. Charles had not even so much wit as James.

10. Much surfeit begets much fast.

11. I have suffered (*dedi*) enough, and more-than-enough (*super*) punishment.

12. So great was their speed that they reached the boundaries of the Nervii before sunset.

EXERCISE LVIII.—ON ALL PRECEDING RULES.

1. Did they not compel them to swear that they would form no (*nil*) plan in opposition to the Sequani?

2. The Nervii, who inhabited part of Gaul, did not allow any wine to be brought into their territories, because they thought that through it men's courage relaxed (Note 14, p. 88).

3. Cæsar, because he attached (*tribuo*) so much importance to the Ædian state, determined that Dumnorix ought to be hindered by whatever means he could (hinder him).

4. How much money was there in your purse when you set out for Avaricum three days ago?

5. He showed (*præsto*) more valour than wisdom in destroying the city.

6. How can we doubt that he has enough skill?

7. So great services are worthy of a greater reward than he has yet obtained.

8. Having allowed them to leave the city, he asked them not to injure the fields as they went.

9. What (*quid*) faith can we place in people, who have so often broken their faith?

10. Surely he does not covet riches more than fame, and value success at a higher rate than honour?

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL CONSTRUCTION IN
THE PASSIVE VOICE.

The Passive Impersonal construction in Latin frequently does not admit of a literal English rendering; e.g., *maturandum est nobis* (or *a nobis*) must not be translated "it must be hastened by us," but either "we must hasten," or "haste must be made by us;" that is, we must either turn the Dative or Ablative of the Agent into the subject in English and translate the gerundive actively, or we must substitute for the gerundive the corresponding Substantive and add whatever verb English phraseology suggests: e.g., *providendum est*, "provision must be made;" *curandum est*, "care must be taken."

This construction is especially appropriate to verbs which do not govern the Accusative case in the Active voice; e.g.,

Huic rei studendum est.—This matter must be attended to:

where *hæc res studenda est* would be bad Latin, because *studeo* governs the Dative case; but,

Hæc res suscipienda est.—This matter must be undertaken.

Here the Latin and English idioms are word for word alike, because *suscipio* governs the Accusative case.

In the Impersonal gerundive construction, the Agent is sometimes expressed by the Ablative with *a* or *ab*, but more usually by the Dative alone; as,

Bibendum est nobis.—We must drink.

When, however, the verb itself governs a Dative case, it is better to denote the Agent by the Ablative with *a* or *ab*; otherwise it is uncertain which of the two datives is the Agent, and which the case governed by the verb; as,

Parcendum est a vobis patriæ.—You must spare your country.

Here *parcendum est vobis patriæ* would not be incorrect Latin, but it would be uncertain whether the meaning was “you must spare your country,” or “your country must spare you.”

EXERCISE LIX.—PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL CONSTRUCTION
IN THE PASSIVE VOICE.

1. Virtue is most to be praised in those, who are most tempted.
2. We must use great prudence, if we wish to carry on this war successfully.
3. We must take care that (*ut*) there be to us a sound mind in a sound body.
4. You must discharge the duties of a good citizen.
5. These letters are to be sent at once to Henry's camp.
6. Those wounds-of-yours must be healed as quickly as possible (Note 6, p. 87).
7. We should obey our parents, and trust our friends.
8. You ought not to injure those, who injure you, more than is necessary.
9. Provision must be made for the wounded.
10. This war must be finished without delay.
11. We must grant a truce to the enemy, when they shall lay down their arms.
12. Satisfaction must be offered to the State, which he has injured.
13. If you wish to be the leading men of Greece, you must use the camp, not the palestra (*palestra*).
14. Faith is wrongly (*male*) placed in the enemy.

EXERCISE LX.—ON ALL PRECEDING RULES.

1. Haste must be made to overtake the enemy by sunset.
2. Are we to waste time in waiting for your brother, or to set out at once?
3. I fear that much injury will be inflicted on our ships by the beaks of the enemy's.
4. He took and destroyed the city, and refused to advise that pardon-should-be-extended to its inhabitants.
5. Every one (*quisque*) must use his own judgment.
6. That man is not to be envied who has more valour than discretion.
7. Is he not to be congratulated on (*quod*) his lucky escape from marriage?
8. I have been commanded (*impero*) to threaten you with death, unless you obey the decree of the senate.
9. I am obliged to feign madness.
10. He orders (*jubeo*) that a command-be-given (*pronuntio*) (to the men) to hurl their darts, and not to approach nearer, and to give ground wherever (*quam in partem*) the Romans shall have made an attack, (adding) that through the lightness of their weapons, and their daily practice, injury can in no way be inflicted on them.

EXERCISE LXI.—THE SAME.

1. The question was asked whether a poem became praise-worthy by nature or by art.
2. Sin is committed inside and outside the Ilian (*Iliacus*) walls.
3. The enemy must be encountered with determination.
4. We ought not to resist the authority of those whom personal (*suis*) virtue and merit have set over us.
5. As soon as Cæsar's arrival was ascertained, Cingetorix came to him to assure him that he would remain in allegiance.
6. On these he thought that punishment ought to be inflicted (*vindicare in*) the more severely, in order that the rights of ambassadors might be more carefully observed for the future time.

7. Must not pardon be vouchsafed to the man who has killed a fellow-citizen unawares?

8. How much time are we to waste before we start?

9. Indulgence was shown them by their conquerors.

10. If any-individual, either private or public, has not abided (*sto*) by the decree of the Druids, they prohibit (*interdico*) him the sacrifices. Those on whom a prohibition has been laid are accounted in the number of impious persons; all men avoid discourse with them, lest they should incur some (*quid*) disaster.

MOODS FOLLOWING RELATIVE WORDS.

Qui, in its simple sense of "who," "which," is followed by the Indicative mood.

It requires the Subjunctive when used—

(1.) To express a Purpose, instead of *ut* and a demonstrative pronoun :—

Nuntium misit qui (ut ille) diceret.

He sent a messenger to say.

(2.) Instead of *quum*, "since," "although," and a demonstrative pronoun; as,

Ego, qui sim dominus, hoc jubeo.—I, since I am master, order this.

Tu, qui sis servus, non pares.—You, though you are a slave, do not obey.

(3.) In an Indefinite sense, or instead of *talis ut*, when no particular antecedent is expressed; as,

Sunt qui habeant.

There are men who have.

SEQUENCE OF TENSES.

In Compound sentences—that is, in sentences which contain, besides the principal clause, secondary or subordinate ones—the Tenses in the Secondary clauses depend on those in the Principal ones, the rule being that

Primary tenses (*i.e.* the Present, Future, and Perfect Definite) follow Primary; and Historic tenses (the Imperfect, Pluperfect, and Perfect Indefinite) follow Historic.

The Perfect Indicative in Latin is either Primary or Historic: Primary, when the action is represented as absolutely finished, and the auxiliary verb “have” is employed in translating it; Historic, when it is simply translated by the personal pronoun and the preterite, *e.g.* :—

Hoc feci, “I have done this,” is Primary.

Hoc feci, “I did this,” is Historic.

In the following examples, you will notice that the Latin and English idioms are similar, the auxiliary “may” being Primary in English, and “might” Historic.

Primary :—

<i>Hoc facit</i>	{	<i>ut laudetur</i> (pres.subj.).	(He does (is doing) this)	{	in order that he may be praised (pres.subj.).
<i>Hoc faciet</i>			(He will do this)		
<i>Hoc fecit</i>			(He has done this)		

Historic :—

<i>Hoc faciebant</i>	{	<i>ut laudaretur</i> (imperf.subj.).	(He was doing this)	{	in order that he might be praised (imperf.subj.).
<i>Hoc fecerat</i>			(He had done this)		
<i>Hoc fecit</i>			(He did this)		

Often, however, the English and Latin idioms are different, *e.g.* :—

Primary :—

Rogat me } *quid viderim* { He asks me } what I have seen, or
Rogavit me } (perf. subj.). { He has asked me } what I saw.

Historic :—

Rogabat me } *quid viderem* { He was asking me } what I saw.
Rogavit me } (imperf. subj.). { He asked me }

In these last four examples, the English idiom will not guide you to the Latin, so you should learn them, as well as the rule they follow, by heart.

The most ordinary apparent exception to this rule is the frequent occurrence of the Imperfect Subjunctive in the Subordinate, after the Present Indicative in the Primary clause, *e.g.*—

Jubet hoc fieri ne hostes effugerent.

He orders (ordered) this to be done, lest the enemy should escape.

Here *jubet* is what is called the Historic Present, the time indicated by it being really Past, and the Present form being only used in order to bring the fact more vividly before the reader's attention.

EXERCISE LXII.—RELATIVE WORDS AND SEQUENCE OF TENSES.

[In this Exercise the words to be rendered by the Relative Pronoun are printed in Italics.]

1. He sends messengers *to ask-for* (*peto*) peace.
2. He sent messengers *to ask-for* peace.
3. He will send messengers *to ask-for* peace.
4. He has sent messengers *to ask-for* peace.
5. He had sent messengers *to ask-for* peace.

6. He was sending light-armed (*expeditus*) troops to pursue those who had fled.

7. He returned to the camp, *since* he did not dare to entrust himself to the barbarians.

8. I entrust this to you *since* you are a friend to me.

9. The Morini have not yet sent (any one) to excuse them.

10. They bought skins *wherewith* to clothe themselves.

11. I am not the man (*is*) to do this.

12. I will not kill you, *though* you deserve to die.

13. There are *men who* despise pleasure because they do not know (how) to enjoy it.

14. There are many men who are accounted (*habeo*) wise, because they say nothing.

15. I am not such a one *as* you think me.

16. He did not come *though* he had promised (to do so).

EXERCISE LXIII.—ON ALL PRECEDING RULES.

1. There are men who attribute (*pono in*) all things to the chances of fortune, and believe that the world moves (Note 14, p. 88) of its own accord.

2. You are not the man to do anything unworthy of your noble descent.

3. Has he not sent his son-in-law to arrange these matters?

4. Has anybody been found to undertake this work?

5. He was eager for resources (*opes*) wherewith to carry out his design at once.

6. He hastened against the enemy, leaving ten cohorts to be a protection (dative of purpose) for the ships.

7. Let him send envoys to Naples to ask for a sure peace.

8. There are still found some who say that we should not cultivate virtue.

9. Ships were no longer wanting for them to be carried home in.

10. They had not even a place to betake themselves to.

11. If any one doubts my words, let him call witnesses to disprove them.

12. Before you go away from Rome, let us appoint some one to manage your affairs in your absence.

EXERCISE LXIV.—THE SAME.

1. They require men to make a beginning of the war.
2. Cativolcus, who had entered into the conspiracy (*consilium inire*) with Ambiorix, now began to hate him, because he had been the author of it.
3. O fortunate youth, since you have found Homer a herald of your valour.
4. You are not the man to obey such a command.
5. You hate me for having been the author of a plan, which will injure yourself.
6. He could not be prevented from sending to demand hostages from the citizens.
7. He has sent to the prefects, who have gone before (*ante-cedo*) with all their cavalry, to bid them not to provoke the enemy to an engagement.
8. Before you decide this, send some one to urge them to lay down their arms, and not to expose themselves to certain death.
9. There are many who think that they have more wisdom than the Gods themselves.
10. After an-agreement-had-been-come-to (*convenio*) they sent messengers to communicate the news of the death of the king.

EXERCISE LXV.—THE SAME.

1. He thought that it was of great importance (*magni interesse*) for Caius' authority to be as great as possible (Note 6, p. 87) among his own people, since he had tested (*perspicio*) his good-will towards himself.
2. Although I ought (Note 13, p. 88) to have been at Rome to-day, I have not yet started from Naples.
3. I am not one (*is*) to be scared by the risk of death.
4. Having lingered there a few days without daring (*neque ausi*) to cross the river, they return and announce to our ambassadors that they have come back, fearing treachery on the part of their enemies, since their forces are no longer to be seen on-the-other-side of the river.
5. He did not deserve that so cruel a death should await him.
6. I am come relying on the protection of the king, although he has never promised it to me.

7. I could not (Note 13, p. 88) have prevented him from speaking, however much I might have wished.

8. Was he not brave enough to face death fearlessly?

DATIVE OF THE PURPOSE AND ELLIPTIC GENITIVE.

The Purpose which a thing serves is generally expressed in Latin by the Dative case, and not, as in English, by the Nominative; as,

Exitio est avidis mare nautis.

The sea is (serves the purpose of) a destruction to greedy sailors.

Such words as "nature," "token," "function," or "duty," occurring before the Possessive case in English, are often omitted in Latin; as,

Est adolescentis majores natu vereri.

It is (the duty) of a young man to reverence his elders.

Frequently also such words as "the house," "the temple," "the wife" of, are omitted in Latin, just as we say in English, "Are you going to your friend's to-night?" *e.g.*:

Ventum erat ad Vestæ.—They had come to Vesta's temple.

EXERCISE LXVI.—DATIVE OF PURPOSE AND ELLIPTIC GENITIVE.

1. It is the part of a good general to spare his soldiers as much as possible (Note 6, p. 87).

2. He sent three cohorts as a help to the cavalry.

3. It was to Cæsar a great advantage that the enemy were so scattered.

4. I shall go to Henry's, and wait there till you come.

5. It was a piece of good luck that he fell upon him off-his-guard.

6. You would have been of greater assistance to me if you had come earlier.
 7. It is natural to youth to be incautious.
 8. He built a wall as a defence to the town.
 9. It is the part of a good speaker not to use more words than it is necessary (to use).
 10. He cut off their ears that they might be a warning (*documentum*) to the rest.
 11. Let us send a troop of cavalry to relieve the city.
 12. It becomes a good king to conciliate the affections of his people.
 13. So heavy (*tantus*) a loss was a great disgrace to the general.
 14. Your friend was the greatest possible (Note 6, p. 87) comfort to me in my trouble.
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MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES.

EXERCISE LXVII.

1. God willing, we will go a very long journey before the sun has risen again.
2. That man is not to be trusted by any one.
3. After thus exhorting his soldiers, he went and remained there two years.
4. He sailed under the bridge the same night, after lingering the whole day between the city and the river.
5. To man has been given the gift of strength, to woman that of comeliness.
6. The engagement which was begun by Cæsar in the first watch (*vigiliæ*) was finished by the zeal and perseverance of his soldiers in the third.
7. The soldiers demanded of their leaders food, wherewith to satisfy their hunger.
8. He was called father of his country, and was esteemed more highly than any of those who preceded (*antecedo*) him.
9. Having cleared-away (*discutio*) the snow, he found the mountain no longer difficult to cross.

EXERCISE LXVIII.

1. You were said to be a young man of moderate (*mediocris*) talent and rustic manners; but I now see that those who described you so deceived me.

2. At Mycenæ, Agamemnon was made king by the Argives.

3. I hope you will come home soon, and stay a year with us.

4. The flower which blooms in your garden will be killed by the first chill (*frigus*) of winter.

5. Messengers were sent to announce that Corinth was taken.

6. Cicero lived at Tusculum, Demosthenes at Athens, Pythagoras at Croton.

7. They said that they had conquered in battle all who had ever opposed them, and that they did not fear even the most determined (*acer*) foes.

8. I thought you had more wisdom than your brother.

9. Go and persuade your friend to send the book which he promised me.

10. What virtue is more to be admired than patience?

EXERCISE LXIX.

1. Whether he did this designedly (*judicio*), or under compulsion (*part.*), is doubtful.

2. The matter you are talking about is a very difficult one to decide.

3. Close the gates of the city and see (*cave*) that no one goes out during the night.

4. He answered him, "I am willing to sell my house for fifty minæ."

5. He replied that he was not willing to sell his house for so little.

6. Cineas, when Pyrrhus enquired what-sort-of a city he had found Rome, replied that he had seen a country of kings.

7. It is the duty of a youth to choose the best men on whose advice he may rely.

8. We believe that none of the planets is nearer to the earth than Mercury.

9. What is harder than iron?

10. Let us urge him not to set free the prisoners until he has heard whether the enemy has left the country.

11. I happened to have been staying at York (*Eboracum*) when I met your brother.

12. We bid him tell us from what blood he is sprung, whence he comes, and for what reason he has left his native land.

EXERCISE LXX.

1. I should like to know when you are going into the country.

2. They sent ambassadors to beg that he would not account them in the number of enemies, nor judge that the cause of all the Germans, who were on this side the Rhine, was the same, (saying) that they had in no way entertained designs of (*nihil cogitare de*) war.

3. We urge you to return by that day.

4. Promise me that you will do this before you depart.

5. Will not you and I go together into the country?

6. They asked him to give the money which he had promised.

7. Having killed the prisoners, they buried them.

8. I can never be persuaded that the soul of a man, when it has gone forth from his body, perishes.

9. Now indeed you see that nothing is so like death as sleep.

10. It is a custom at Athens that those who have died in battle should be praised.

11. I am an idle fellow and unworthy to possess so much.

12. In managing this affair he showed (*præsto*) more zeal than discretion.

EXERCISE LXXI.

1. That part of the country is very fertile and very easy to cultivate.

2. It was my doing (*per me stetit*) that you did not arrive at Capua till your friend had departed.

3. Hasdrubal having been summoned by his brother from Spain into Italy, fell into an ambuscade.

4. Enquire (*percontor*) what lessens care, and makes you a friend to yourself.

5. In Heaven's name (*per Deos*) tell me why you joined yourself to such desperate men.

6. The chief men declared that they would send hostages to him, if he would promise to pardon treachery and not to lay waste their territory.

7. Thus speaking, he dismissed the assembly.

8. Good men are not deterred from doing good deeds by the fear of death.

9. He died of the wound he had received three days before.

10. There happened to be more merchants in the city than had ever been before.

11. How much will you take for that pig of yours?

12. Two hundred sesterces; but it is (worth) more.

EXERCISE LXXII.

1. How many prisoners did he take before he was himself slain?

2. The inhabitants of Epidamnus having been at variance with one another (*inter sese dissidere*) for many years, were stripped of their power by a war with certain neighbouring states.

3. Having first consulted the Delphian God, they sent out certain of their own citizens, and those of the neighbouring state, to found a city on the spot which they had selected.

4. Punishments are only instituted to prevent men from committing crime.

5. Laws are not made (*fero*) to restrain the freedom of any one, but to prevent that freedom from passing (*transeo*) into licence.

6. What is one man's food is another man's poison.

7. If you flatter me, you show that you do not credit (*ascribo*) me with sufficient sense to understand your words.

8. In bringing the war to a close he employed skill rather than forethought.

9. Strive to be as good a man as your father was, and to imitate the virtues of your ancestors.

10. He deserves to have more, who uses well what he has already.

EXERCISE LXXIII.

1. Ought one to be ever tired of well doing?

2. Surely you will not go back to the country, until you have seen the great spectacle which will draw every one to the city next month.

3. How much more money did your father leave to you than to your brother?

4. He took and destroyed the city in a single day.

5. He implored them to make their journey as quickly as possible, (saying) that, if they lingered, the barbarians would overtake them.

6. Two years after the assassination (*cædes*) of Cæsar, his nephew (*sororis nepos*) Octavius, whom he had adopted as his heir, defeated Brutus and Cassius at Philippi.

7. They left their baggage behind them in order to journey more speedily (*expeditius*).

8. The fact that you make (*pendo*) my departure of so little account, shows an ungrateful mind.

9. I fear the city will not be able to hold out (*sustineo*) until aid arrives.

10. I fear he will consult his own safety, rather than that of his country.

EXERCISE LXXIV.

1. Miltiades urged the keepers of the bridge not to let slip the opportunity of liberating Greece.

2. There happened to be reigning at that time in Sicily one Dionysius, a tyrant of the greatest cruelty.

3. "Speak out," he said, "whoever you are, and tell us whence you are come, and what message you bring."

4. He stripped the wretched youth of his arms, and dragged him through the midst of the city.

5. It is rather your part than mine to treat with this envoy.

6. I am not yet afraid of falling (*venio*) into the power of the hostile king, crafty though he be.

7. When Artaxerxes wished to make war upon the Egyptian (*Aegyptius*) king, he asked for Iphicrates from the Athenians, that he might set him over the army.

8. As at Rome two (*bini*) consuls, so at Carthage two kings were chosen annually.

9. Who is to prevent him from injuring the republic?

10. He was more honest than prudent in discussing the matter before the king.

EXERCISE LXXV.

1. Speaking on this subject five days ago, Charles remarked that there was no time for delaying, but since (*ab*) then he has done nothing.

2. In the third year after he had fled from home Hannibal reached (*accedo*) Africa, with the view of (*si forte*) inducing the Carthaginians to-join-in (*ad*) the war of Antiochus, whom he had already persuaded to set out for Italy with an army.

3. Shall we fortify this wall as a protection for our ships, or not?

4. The citadel at Syracuse, which Dionysius had fortified for-the-purpose-of (*ad*) besieging the city, this man overthrew (*disjicio*) from its foundations, and took care (*dare operam*) that the fewest possible traces of slavery should remain.

5. The result was (*evenio*) that not more (*amplius*) than two thousand foot-soldiers were enrolled.

6. Will you ever be weary of deservng well of (*de*) the country which has so much benefited you?

7. I told James, when he asked me (*partic.*) how far London (*Londinium*) was from York (*Eboracum*), that it was about two hundred miles.

8. What will you sell your dog for? No price.

EXERCISE LXXVI.

1. We think that the excessive (*nimius*) reputation of this man for talent and valour was a very great misfortune to him.

2. Great care must be taken to avoid (*ne*) carrying the disease into the city.

3. Alcibiades having conquered the Athenians, not thinking the same localities (*loca*) sufficiently safe for him, retired into Thrace, hoping that there his fortune might (*possum*) be most easily concealed.

4. Hence we may understand how great a misfortune excessive confidence is wont to be.

5. "My father Hamilcar," he said, "while I was yet a stripling (*puerulus*), not more than (*utpote non amplius*) nine years old, setting out as general into Spain, sacrificed victims at Carthage to Jupiter the best and greatest."

6. The Conscript Fathers, inasmuch as they thought that, while Hannibal was alive, they should never be safe, sent envoys to Bithynia, to beg of the king that he would not keep their greatest enemy with him, but (and) would give him up to them.

7. The oftener (*quanto saepius*) I met him, the more I liked him.

8. He asks where Aspis is; he learns that he is not far off, and is gone to hunt (*venor*).

NOTES.

1. IN English we say "you and I," "he and I," not "I and you," "I and he." In Latin, on the contrary, the First person always takes precedence of the Second and Third, and the Second of the Third, the verb being made to agree with the Prior person, and of course put in the Plural number; as,

He and I are brothers.—*Ego et ille fratres sumus.*

2. Write *mecum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, vobiscum, quocum, quibuscum*, not *cum me, &c.*

3. No good (bad, &c.) man—*Nemo bonus (malus, &c.)*, not *nullus*.

4. James and Charles and William—*Jacobus et Carolus et Gulielmus*, or *Jacobus, Carolus, Gulielmus*; not *Jacobus, Carolus et Gulielmus*.

5. The Comparative is often used in Latin when there is no comparison expressed between two distinct things; as,

Sumpsit graviolem pœnam.—He inflicted too severe a (or a more than usually severe) punishment.

6. As great (as little, &c.) as possible—*Quam maximus (minimus, &c.)*.

7. "That" followed by a Comparative is expressed

by *quo* instead of *ut* ; as, *quo facilius irent*, "in order that they might go more easily."

8. The Relative Pronoun is often omitted in English, but never in Latin.

9. Comparison between two things is often expressed in English by the Superlative degree ; as, "Which do you like best, the boy or the girl?" In Latin the more correct use of the Comparative must be adhered to : *Utrum magis* (not *maxime*) *amas, puerum an puellam ?*

10. "I do this," "I am doing this"—*facio*. "I have done it," "I have been doing it"—*feci*. The Latin language is weaker in tenses than the English, and does not provide a direct means of marking the above distinctions.

11. "I happened to be"—*accidit ut essem*, not *accidi esse*. (See Remarks on Two or more Verbs in one Clause.)

12. "Any one," "anything," "in any way," are rendered by *quisquam*, *quidquam*, or *ullus*, after negatives, or in questions expecting a negative answer. *Aliquis* means some particular person ; *quivis* and *quilibet*, "any one you like."

13. "I ought to have been," "I could have been"—*debui esse, potui esse*, not *debeo, possum, fuisse*.

14. Many Verbs are used passively in the Active form in English. Where so used, the Passive form must be employed in Latin, or a Reflexive pronoun added to the Active ; as, "The earth moves"—*terra movetur*, or *terra se movet*.

VOCABULARY.

Able, to be, <i>possum</i> .	Aid, to, <i>adjuvo</i> .
Abode, <i>domus, sedes</i> .	Alive, <i>vivus</i> .
About (adv.), <i>fere</i> .	All, <i>omnis</i> .
Above, <i>supra</i> .	Alliance, <i>fides</i> .
Absent, to be, <i>absum</i> .	Alliance, <i>societas</i> .
Accept, to, <i>accipio</i> .	Allow, to, <i>sino</i> .
Accomplish, to, <i>perficio</i> .	Allowed, it is, <i>licet</i> .
Accord, of its own, <i>sponte sua</i> .	Ally, <i>socius</i> .
Account, to, <i>habeo</i> .	Already, <i>jam</i> .
Accuse, to, <i>accuso</i> .	Altar, <i>altare, ara</i> .
Accustomed, to be, <i>soleo, consuesco</i> .	Altogether, <i>omnino</i> .
Across, <i>trans</i> .	Always, <i>semper</i> .
Act, to, <i>ago</i> .	Ambassador, <i>legatus</i> .
Adamant, <i>adamas, -antis</i> .	Ancestors, <i>majores</i> .
Add, to, <i>addo</i> .	Ancient, <i>antiquus</i> .
Adjure, to, <i>obsecro</i> .	Anciently, <i>antiquitus</i> .
Adopt, to, <i>ascisco</i> .	Animal, <i>animal</i> (neut.).
Advance, to, <i>procedo</i> .	Announce, to, <i>nuntio</i> , 1.
Advantage, <i>usus</i> .	Another, <i>alius</i> .
Adversity, <i>res adversæ</i> .	Answer, to, <i>respondeo</i> .
Advice, <i>consilium</i> .	Anticipate, to, <i>præpenio</i> .
Advise, to, <i>moneo</i> .	Anxiety, <i>cura, anxietas</i> .
Affair, <i>res</i> .	Any one, anything, <i>aliquis, id</i> ;
Affections, <i>animus</i> .	after <i>si, nisi, ne, neu—quis</i> .
After (conj.), <i>postquam</i> .	Any one at all, <i>quisquam</i> .
After } (adv.), <i>postea</i> ,	Apollo, <i>Apollo, -inis</i> .
Afterwards } <i>post</i> .	Appearance, <i>species</i> .
Again, <i>rursus, iterum</i> .	Apple, <i>malum</i> .
Against, <i>contra</i> .	Apply, to, <i>appono</i> .
Aged, <i>senex, ævo confectus, grandævus</i> .	Appoint, to, <i>statuo, constituo</i> .
Ago, <i>abhinc</i> .	Arise, to, <i>orior, coorior</i> .
Aid, <i>auxilium</i> .	Arms, <i>arma, -orum</i> .
	Army, <i>exercitus</i> , 4.
	Arrival, <i>adventus</i> , 4.

Arrive, to, *advenio*.
 Arrive at, to, *pervenio*.
 Arrow, *sagitta*.
 Arsenal, *navalia*, -ium.
 Art, *ars*.
 Ascertain, to, *cognosco*.
 Ashes, *cinis*, -eris.
 As it were, *velut*, *quasi*.
 Ask, ask for, to, *interrogo*, *rogo*.
 As long as, *quamdiu*.
 Assemble, to, *convenio*.
 Assembly, *concio*, *concilium*.
 Assistance, *adjumentum*.
 Assizes, *conventus*, 4.
 Assure, to, *confirmo*.
 Athens, *Athenæ*.
 At length, *tandem*.
 At once, *statim*.
 Attack, an, *impetus*, 4.
 Attack, to, *oppugno*, 1.
 Attempt, to, *conor*, 1.
 Attend to, to, *administro*, 1.
 At the head, to be, *præsum*.
 At the same time, *simul*.
 Author, *auctor*.
 Authority, *auctoritas*.
 Avoid, to, *vito*, 1.
 Await, to, *maneo*.
 Away, to be, *absum*.

Bachelor (adj.), *cælebs*.
 Back (subst.), *tergum*.
 Bad, *malus*.
 Baggage, *impedimentum*.
 Banish, to, *expello*, *exigo*.
 Barbarian, *barbarus*.
 Barque, a, *cymba*.
 Battle, *pugna*.
 Bay, *sinus*, 4.
 Beak, *rostrum*.
 Beautiful, *pulcher*, *formosus*.
 Because, *quod*, *quia*.
 Become, to (trans.), *deceo*.
 Become, to (intrans.), *fio*.
 Before (adv.), *ante*, *antea*, *prius*.

Before (prep.), *ante*.
 Before (conj.), *antequam*, *priusquam*.
 Beg, to, *oro*, *rogo*.
 Beget, to, *gigno*.
 Begin, to, *cæpi*, *incipio*.
 Beginning, *initium*, *principium*.
 Believe, to, *credo*.
 Belong, to, *pertineo ad*.
 Benefit, to, *prosum*.
 Beseech, to, *oro*.
 Besiege, to, *oppugno*.
 Betake oneself, to, *me recipio*, *me confero*.
 Betray, to, *prodo*, 3.
 Between, *inter*.
 Beware, to, *caveo*.
 Beyond, *trans*, *præter*.
 Bid, to, *jubeo*.
 Bind, to, *vincio*.
 Birthday, *natalis dies*.
 Bitter, *acerbus*, *gravis*, *acer*.
 Black, *ater*, *niger*.
 Blaze, to, *ardeo*.
 Blind, *cæcus*.
 Blood, *sanguis*, -inis.
 Bloody, *sanguineus*.
 Bloom, to, *floreo*.
 Body, the, *corpus*, 3.
 Body of men, *copia*, *manus*.
 Boil, to, *æstuo*, 1.
 Boldly, *audacter*.
 Book, *liber*, -ri.
 Booty, *præda*.
 Born, to be, *nascor*.
 Both (conj.), *et*.
 Bough, *ramus*.
 Boundary, *finis*.
 Brass, *æs*, *æris*.
 Brave, *fortis*.
 Brazen, *ahenus*.
 Break, to, *frango*, *violo*.
 Break down, to, *rescindo*.
 Break into, to, *irrumpo*.
 Break out, to, *coorior*.

Breast, *pectus*, 3.
 Brick, *later*, -*eris*.
 Bridge, *pons*.
 Bright, *clarus*, *lucidus*.
 Bring, to, *fero*, *affero*.
 Bring (war) upon, to, *infero*.
 Bristle, to, *horreo*.
 Broad, *latus*.
 Brother, *frater*, -*ris*.
 Brow, *frons*, -*tis*.
 Build, to, *ædifico*, *condo*.
 Bullock, *juvencus*.
 Burden, *onus*, 3.
 Burn, to, *uro*.
 Burn up, to, *exuro*.
 Bury, to, *sepelio*.
 Business, *res*, *negotium*.
 By degrees, *paulatim*.

Call, to, *voco*, *appello*, *nuncupo*, 1.
 Call back, to, *revoco*.
 Call forth, to, *evoco*.
 Calm, *placidus*, *quietus*.
 Camp, *castra*, -*orum*.
 Careful, *cautus*, *parcus*.
 Carry, to, *veho*, *fero*.
 Carry on (war), to, *gero*.
 Catch, to, *corripio*, 3.
 Cause, to, *facio*, *efficio*, 3.
 Cavalry, *equitatus*, 4.
 Certain (sure), *certus*.
 Certain (a certain man, &c.), *quidam*.
 Chain, *vinculum*.
 Chance, *casus*, 4.
 Change, *novæ res*.
 Change, to, *muto*, 1.
 Character, *natura*, *mores*.
 Chariot, *currus*, 4.
 Charles, *Carolus*.
 Choose, to, *lego*, *deligo*, 3.
 Citadel, *arx*.
 Citizen, *civis*.
 City, *urbs*; (adj.), *urbanus*.

Civil (war), *civilis*.
 Civilized, *humanus*.
 Cleave, to, *findo*.
 Clime, *cælum*.
 Cloak, *pallium*.
 Clod, *gleba*.
 Close, to, *claudio*.
 Cloth, *pannus*.
 Clothe, to, *vestio*.
 Cloud, *nubes*.
 Coast, *ora*, *littus*, 3.
 Coat, *tunica*.
 Cohort, *cohors*.
 Cold, *frigus*, 3.
 Collect, to, *colligo*, *cogo*.
 Colonist, *colonus*.
 Colony, *colonia*.
 Column, *columna*.
 Come, to, *venio*.
 Comeliness, *venustas*.
 Comfort, *solatium*.
 Command (subst.), *imperium*.
 Command, to, *jubeo*, *impero*.
 Commerce, *mercatura*.
 Commit crime, to, *admitto facinus*.
 Common, *communis*.
 Communicate, to, *communico*.
 Compel, to, *cogo*.
 Conceal, to, *celo*.
 Conceit, *arrogantia*, *fastus*, 4.
 Concerning, *de*.
 Conciliate, to, *concilio*, 1.
 Condemn, to, *damno*, 1.
 Conference, a, *colloquium*.
 Confess, to, *fateor*.
 Congratulate, to, *gratulor*.
 Conjure, to, *adjuro*.
 Conquer, to, *vinco*.
 Conqueror, *victor*.
 Consider, to, *rationem habeo*.
 Consist, to, *consto*.
 Consul, *consul*.
 Consult, to, *consulo*.
 Contrary, *contrarius*.
 Contribute, to, *communico*.

Convey across, to, *transduco*.
 Corn, *frumentum*.
 Council, *concilium*.
 Countenance, *vultus*, 4; *os*, *oris*.
 Country (generally), *terra*,
regio.
 Country (opposed to town),
rus, *ruris*.
 Country (fatherland), *patria*.
 Cover, to, *tego*.
 Covet, to, *cupio*.
 Crafty, *dolosus*.
 Crime, *scelus*, *delictum*, *crimen*.
 Cross, to, *transeo*.
 Cruel, *crudelis*, *sævus*.
 Cruelty, *crudelitas*.
 Cultivate, to, *colo*.
 Custom, *institutum*.
 Cut off, to, *abscindo*.

Dagger, *pugio*, *sica*.
 Daily, *quotidianus*.
 Danger, *periculum*.
 Dare, to, *audeo*.
 Daring (subst.), *audacia*.
 Dark, *obscurus*.
 Darken or make dark, to, *ob-*
scuro.
 Darkness, *caligo*, *-inis*.
 Day, *dies*.
 Daybreak, *prima lux*.
 Dear, *carus*.
 Death, *mors*.
 Decide, to, *decerno*, *judico*.
 Declaim, to, *declamo*.
 Declare, to, *dico*, *prædico*, 1.
 Declare (war), to, *indico*.
 Decree (subst.), *decretum*.
 Decree, to, *statuo*.
 Deem worthy, to, *dignor*.
 Defeat, to, *vinco*.
 Defence, *præsidium*.
 Defend, to, *defendo*.
 Defender, *defensor*.
 Delay (subst.), *mora*.

Delay, to, *moror*.
 Delight in, to, *delector* in.
 Deliver (an oration), to, *habeo*.
 Demand, to, *posco*, *postulo*, *im-*
peror.
 Depart, to, *discedo*.
 Departure, *discessus*, 4.
 Deprive, to, *privo*, *orbo*,
spolio, 1.
 Derive, to, *duco*.
 Descend, to, *descendo*.
 Describe, to, *describo*.
 Desert, to, *desero*.
 Deserter, *transfuga*.
 Deserve, to, *mereor*.
 Design, *consilium*.
 Desire, to, *cupio*.
 Desirous, *cupidus*.
 Despair, to, *despero*.
 Despise, to, *sperno*, *temno*.
 Destroy, to, *deleo*.
 Detain, to, *retineo*.
 Determination, with, *acriter*.
 Determine, to, *instituo*, *con-*
stituo.
 Devise, to, *comminiscor*.
 Die, to, *morior*, 3.
 Differ, to, *disto*.
 Difficult, *difficilis*.
 Direct (a course), to, *teneo*.
 Directly, *statim*.
 Disaster, *calamitas*, *incommo-*
dum.
 Disband, to, *dimitto*.
 Discharge (a duty), to, *fungor*.
 Disciple, *discipulus*.
 Discourse (subst.), *sermo*.
 Discuss, to, *dissero*.
 Disease, *morbus*.
 Disgrace, *dedecus*, 3.
 Disgraceful, *turpis*.
 Dismay, to, *confundo*.
 Disprove, to, *refello*.
 Dispute, to, *dissero*.
 Divulge, to, *effero*.
 Do, to, *facio*, 3.

Do amiss, to, *pecco*.
 Docile, *docilis*.
 Dog, *canis*.
 Domestic, *domesticus*.
 Doubt, to, *dubito*.
 Doubtful, *dubius*.
 Dowry, *dos, dotis*.
 Drag, to, }
 Draw, to, } *traho*.
 Draw (a sword), *stringo*.
 Draw up (forces), *instruo*.
 Drink, to, *bibo*.
 Drive away, to, *depello*.
 Duty, *munus, 3; officium*.

Each (of many), *quisque*.
 Each (of two), *uterque*.
 Eager, *cupidus, alacer*.
 Earlier (adv.), *prius*.
 Earliest (adj.), *primus*.
 Earth, *terra; tellus, -uris*.
 Easily, *facile*.
 Eat, to, *edo*.
 Either, *uterque*.
 Elated, *elatus*.
 Eloquent, *facundus*.
 Embassy, *legatio*.
 Employ, to, *utor*.
 Encamp, to, *consido*.
 Encounter, to, *occurro*.
 Endure, to, *subeo*.
 Enemy, *hostis*.
 Engagement, *prælium*.
 Enjoy, to, *fruo, utor*.
 Enquire, to, *quæro*.
 Enroll, to, *conseribo*.
 Enterprise, *inceptum*.
 Entreat, to, *oro, obsecro*.
 Entrust, to, *permitto, committo*.
 Envoy, *nuntius*.
 Envy (subst.), *invidia*.
 Envy, to, *invideo*.
 Escape, to, *effugio*.
 Especially, *præsertim*.
 Estimate, to, *æstimo*.

Even (adj.), *æquus*.
 Even (adv.), *vel, etiam*.
 Event, *res*.
 Ever, *unquam*.
 Examine, to, *inspicio, 3*.
 Exculpate, to, *purgo*.
 Exhort, to, *exhortor, hortor*.
 Expect, to, *expecto*.
 Expectation, *spes, expectatio*.
 Expense, *sumptus, 4*.
 Experience, to, *experior*.
 Experienced, to be, *versor*.
 Extinguish, to, *extinguo*.
 Eye, *oculus*.

Faithful, *fidus, fidelis*.
 Fall, to, *cado*.
 Fall asleep, to, *dormito*.
 Fall upon, to, *incido*.
 False, *falsus*.
 Fame, *fama*.
 Famous, *nobilis*.
 Far (adv.), *longe*.
 Farthest (adj.), *ultimus*.
 Fast (subst.), *jejunium*.
 Fast (adv.), *celeriter*.
 Fasten, to, *ligo, 1*.
 Fate, *fatum*.
 Father, *pater, -ris*.
 Father-in-law, *socer, -eri*.
 Favour, *favor*.
 Fear (subst.), *timor*.
 Fear, to, *timeo*.
 Fearlessly, *impavide*.
 Feel, to, *sentio*.
 Feign, to, *simulo*.
 Few, *pauci*.
 Field, *ager, arvum*.
 Fifty, *quingenta*.
 Fight, to, *pugno*.
 Fill, to, *impleo, compleo*.
 Find, to, *invenio, reperio*.
 Find out, to, *reperio*.
 Finish, to, *finio*.
 Fire, *ignis*.

Firm, *firmus, stabilis*.
 First (adj.), *primus*.
 First (adv.), *primum*.
 Fit out, to, *instruo*.
 Fitting, to be, *æquum esse*.
 Fix, to, *figo*.
 Fix upon, to, *statuo*.
 Fixed, *certus*.
 Flash, to, *mico*.
 Flatter, to, *blandior*.
 Flee, to, *fugio*.
 Fleet (subst.), *classis*.
 Flesh, *caro, carnis*.
 Follow, to, *sequor*.
 Food, *cibus*.
 Fool, foolish, *stultus*.
 Foot, *pes*.
 Foot-soldier, *pedes, -itis*.
 For, *nam, namque*.
 For the sake of, *causâ*.
 Forbear, to, *me cohibeo*.
 Force (of soldiers), *copia, manus*.
 Foreign, *externus, exterus*.
 Forethought, *prudentia*.
 Forgive, to, *ignosco*.
 Form (plans), to, *ineo*.
 Form (line of battle), to, *instruo*.
 Forsake, to, *desero*.
 Fortify, to, *munio*.
 Fortune, *fortuna*.
 Fortunate, *fortunatus*.
 Found, to, *condo*.
 Foundation, *fundamentum*.
 Founder, *conditor*.
 Fountain, *fons*.
 Frail, *fragilis*.
 Fraud, *fraus, dolus*.
 Freeze, to, *congelô*.
 Friend, *amicus, socius*.
 Friendship, *amicitia*.
 Full, *plenus*.
 Funeral pyre, *pyra, rogos*.
 Furlong, *stadium*.
 Future, *futurus, reliquus*.

Gain, to, *adipiscor, paro*.
 Gain (a victory), to, *reporto*.
 Game, *ludus*.
 Garden, *hortus*.
 Garment, *vestis*.
 Gate, *porta*.
 General (subst.), *dux, imperator*.
 Genius, *ingenium*.
 Get, to, *acquirô*.
 Get possession of, to, *potior*.
 Gift, *donum; munus, 3*.
 Give, to, *do, 1*.
 Give back, to, *reddo*.
 Give ground, to, *cedo*.
 Give up, to, *dimitto*.
 Glorious, *clarus, nobilis*.
 Go, to, *eo*.
 Go out, to, *exeo*.
 Go round, to, *circumeo*.
 God, *Deus*.
 Goddess, *Dea*.
 Good, *bonus*.
 Good luck, *magna fortuna*.
 Goodwill, *voluntas*.
 Government, *respublica, res*.
 Grandson, *nepos, -otis*.
 Grant, to, *concedo, do*.
 Grateful, to be, *gratiam referre*.
 Great, *magnus*.
 Greece, *Græcia*.
 Greek, *Græcus, Graius*.
 Green, *viridis*.
 Groan, to, *fremo*.
 Ground, *humus, locus*.
 Grudge, to, *invideo*.
 Guard (subst.), *præsidium*.
 Guard, to, *tueor, defendo*.
 Guess, to, *suspicio*.
 Guide (subst.), *dux*.

Habit, *mos, moris*.
 Hairs, *setæ*.
 Half, *dimidium*.
 Hand, *manus*.

Hand down, to, *trado*.
 Happen, to, *accido*.
 Happy, *beatus, felix*.
 Hard, *durus*.
 Hard-pressed, to be, *laboro, premor*.
 Hardship, *labor*.
 Hare, *lepus, -oris* (masc.).
 Haste, *celeritas*.
 Hasten, to, *contendo, maturo*.
 Hate, to, *odi, odisse*.
 Hatred, *odium*.
 Have, to, *habeo*.
 Health, *salus* (fem.).
 Hear; to, *audio*.
 Heart, *cor; pectus*, 3.
 Heat, *calor, ardor*.
 Heaven, *cælum*.
 Heavenly, *cælestis*.
 Help, *auxilium*.
 Hence, *hinc, postea*.
 Henry, *Henricus*.
 Herald, *præco*.
 Here, *hic*.
 Hereafter, *posthac*.
 Hero, *hero, -ois*.
 Hesitate, to, *dubito*.
 Hide (subst.), *tergus*, 3.
 Hide, to, *condo, abdo, tego*.
 High, *altus, celsus*.
 Hinder, *cohibeo, deterreo*.
 History, *memoria*.
 Hither, *huc*.
 Hold, to, *teneo, obtineo*.
 Home, *domus*.
 Home (to), *domum*.
 Honesty, *probitas*.
 Honourable, *honestus*.
 Honour, *honor, dignitas*.
 Hope, hope for, to, *spero*.
 Horace, *Horatius*.
 Horse, *equus*.
 Hostage, *obses, -idis*.
 Hostile, *inimicus*.
 Hot, *calidus*.
 Hour, *hora*.

Household gods, *Penates*.
 How, *quam*.
 How long, *quamdiu*.
 How many, *quot*.
 How much, *quantus*.
 Humble, *humilis*.
 Hurl, to, *jacio*, 3.
 Husband, *maritus*.
 Idle, *ignavus*.
 Idleness, *ignavia*.
 Ignominious, *infamis, turpis*.
 Ignorant, *inscius*.
 Ill luck, *mala fortuna*.
 Imagine, to, *puto, fingo*.
 Imitate, to, *imitor*.
 Immediately, *statim*.
 Immortal, *immortalis*.
 Impart, to, *impertio*.
 Impious, *impius*.
 Implore, to, *precor, obsecror*.
 Importance, *dignitas*.
 In, to be, *insum*.
 In behalf of, *pro*.
 In the power of, *penes*.
 In the presence of, *coram*.
 Incautious, *incautus*.
 Incite, to, *impello*.
 Incur, to, *accipio*, 3.
 Incursion, *incursio*.
 Inflict punishment, to, *pæna aliquem afficere*.
 Inform, to, *certiorem aliquem facere*.
 Information, *nuntius, indicium*.
 Inhabit, to, *incolo*.
 Inhabitant, *incola*.
 Injure, to, *nocceo*.
 Inside, *intra*.
 Insipid, *elutus*.
 Insolent, *insolens*.
 Institute, to, *statuo, instituo*.
 Instruct, to, *moneo*.
 Interpreter, *interpres, -etis*.
 Intervene, to, *intervenio*.

Introduce, to, *infero*.
 Invite, to, *invito, voco*.
 Ireland, *Hibernia*.
 Iron, *ferrum*.
 Island, *insula*.
 Italy, *Italia*.

James, *Jacobus*.
 Jest at, to, *jocor de*.
 Journey (subst.), *iter*.
 Journey, to, *iter facere*.
 Judge (subst.), *judex*.
 Judge, to, *decerno*.
 Judgment, *judicium*.
 Just (adj.), *justus*.
 Just (adv., of time), *modo*.
 Justice, *justitia*.

Keep, to, *teneo*.
 Keeper, *custos*.
 Kill, to, *occido, interficio*.
 Kind, *bonus, benignus*.
 Kindness, with, *benigne*.
 King, *rex*.
 Kingdom, *regnum*.
 Knock off, to, *meto*, 3.
 Knot, *nodus*.
 Know, to, *novi, cognovi, scio*.

Labour, *labor*.
 Land, *terra, tellūs, ager*.
 Large, *magnus*.
 Last (adj.), *ultimus*.
 Lasting, *perennis*.
 Law, *ius, lex*.
 Lay aside, lay down, to, *pono depono, amitto*.
 Lay waste, to, *vasto*.
 Lead back, to, *reduco*.
 Lead out, to, *educō*.
 Leader, *dux*.
 Leading men, *principes*.
 Leap, to, *salio*.

Learn, to, *disco, reperio*.
 Learning (subst.), *doctrina*.
 Leave, to, *linquo, relinquo*.
 Legion, *legio*.
 Lessen, to, *minuo*.
 Let go, let slip, to, *dimitto*.
 Letter, *epistola, litteræ*.
 Letter (of alphabet), *littera*.
 Levy, to, *conscribo*.
 Liberate, to, *libero*.
 Licence, *licentia*.
 Lie, to, (of position), *jaceo, ponor*.
 Lieutenant, *legatus*, 2.
 Life, *vita*.
 Light (subst.), *lux, lumen*.
 Light (adj., of weight), *levis*.
 Lightness, *levitas*.
 Like, to, *amo*.
 Lily, *lilium*.
 Line of battle, *acies*.
 Linen, *linteum*.
 Linger, to, *moror*.
 Liquid, *liquidus*.
 Listen, to, *audio*.
 Live, to, *vivo*.
 Lofty, *altus, celsus*.
 Longer (of time), *diutius*.
 Lose, to, *amitto*.
 Loss, *calamitas, damnum*.
 Love (subst.), *amor*.
 Love, to, *amo*.
 Luckily, *fauste*.
 Lucky, *faustus*.
 Luxury, *luxus*, 4.

Madness, *furor, dementia*.
 Make, to, *facio, reddo*.
 Make aware, to, *certiorem (aliquem) facere*.
 Make dark, to, *obscurō*.
 Make (war) upon, to, *infero*.
 Man, *homo, -inis; vir*, 2.
 Manage, to, *administro*.
 Many, *multus*.

March (subst.), *iter*.
 Marriage, *connubium, conjugium*.
 Marvellous, *mirus, mirabilis*.
 Masses, the, *vulgus*.
 Master, *magister*, 2.
 Material, *materies*.
 Matter, *res*.
 Matters, it, *refert*.
 Mean, to, *volo*.
 Meet, to, *occurro*.
 Melt, to, *liquefacio*.
 Memory, *memoria*.
 Merchant, *mercator*.
 Merit, *meritum*.
 Message, *nuntius*.
 Messenger, *nuntius*.
 Midnight, *media nox*.
 Mile, *mille passus* or *passuum*.
 Milk, *lac, lactis*, n.
 Mind, *mens*.
 Mist, *nebula*.
 Modesty, *pudicitia*.
 Money, *pecunia, argentum*.
 Month, *mensis*.
 Monument, *monimentum*.
 Moon, *luna*.
 Mortal, *mortalis*.
 Mother, *mater*.
 Mountain, *mons*.
 Mouth, *os, oris*.
 Movement, *motus*, 4.
 Mud, *lutum*.
 Muse, *musa*.
 My, mine, *meus*.
 Myrtle (adj.), *myrteus*.

Naked, *nudus*.
 Name (subst.), *nomen*.
 Name, to, *nomino, dico*.
 Naples, *Neapolis*.
 Nation, *natio, gens*.
 Native, *nativus, patrius*.
 Nature, *natura*.
 Near (prep.), *prope, apud*.

Near (adv.), *prope*.
 Near (comp. adj.), *propior*.
 Necessary (adv.), *necesse*.
 Need, *opus, usus*.
 Neighbour, } *finitimus*
 Neighbouring, }
 Never, *nunquam*.
 New, *novus*.
 Next, *proximus*.
 Night, *nox*.
 Night, at or by, *noctu*.
 Nightingale, *Philomela*.
 No (adj.), *nullus*.
 No one, no . . . man, *nemo*.
 No longer, *non jam*.
 Nobility, *nobilitas*.
 Noble, *nobilis*.
 Not, *non*.
 Not (prohibitive), *ne*.
 Not even, *ne . . . quidem*.
 Not yet, *nondum*.
 Nothing, none, *nil, nihil*.
 Now, *nunc*.
 Number, *numerus*.

Oath, *jusjurandum, fides*.
 Obey, to, *pareo*.
 Observe, to, *intelligo, observo*.
 Obstruct, to, *impedio*.
 Obtain, to, *acquirō, adipiscor*.
 Occupy, to, *teneo*.
 Occupied in, to be, *versor*.
 Off (distant), to be, *disto*.
 Off his guard, *incautus*.
 Offspring, *progenies*.
 Often, *sæpe*.
 Old (of long standing), *vetus* ;
 (in years), *senex* ; (of an-
 cient origin), *antiquus*.
 Omit, to, *negligo*.
 On account of, *propter*.
 Once, *semel, quondam*.
 Only, *solus*.
 Opening (subst.), *hiatus*.
 Openly, *palam*.

- Opinion, *opinio*.
 Opportunity, *occasio*.
 Opposition to, in, *contra*.
 Oracle, *oraculum*.
 Oration, *oratio*.
 Order, to, *jubeo*.
 Other, *alius*.
 Others, the, *ceteri*.
 Ought, I, *debeo*.
 Our, *noster*.
 Outside, *extra*.
 Overtake, to, *consequor*.
 Ox, *bos*.
- Pardon, to, *ignosco*.
 Parent, *parens*.
 Part (subst.), *pars*.
 Pass, to, *transeo*.
 Pass by, to, *prætereo*.
 Passion, *ira*.
 Path, *callis*.
 Patience, *patientia*.
 Patrimony, *patrimonia*.
 Peace, *pax*.
 Peak, *apex*.
 People, *populus*.
 Perish, to, *pereo*.
 Perseverance, *labor*.
 Persuade, to, *persuadeo*, *sua-
deo*.
 Pig, *sus*, *suis*; *porcus*.
 Pillar, *columna*.
 Pious, *pius*.
 Pity, to, *miseror*, *miserescor*.
 Place, to, *pono*.
 Place faith, to, *credo*.
 Pleasant, *gratus*, *jucundus*.
 Please, to, *placeo*.
 Pleasurably, *libenter*.
 Pleasure, *voluptas*.
 Plough, to, *aro*, 1.
 Pluck, to, *carpo*.
 Plunder, to, *diripio*, 3.
 Poem, *poema*, *-atis*.
 Post, *posta*.
- Point out, to, *monstro*.
 Poison, *venenum*.
 Poor, *pauper*, *inops*, *tenuis*,
vilis.
 Port, *portus*, 4.
 Position, *situs*, 4.
 Possess, to, *possideo*.
 Possession, *possessio*.
 Pour out, *effundo*.
 Poverty, *pauperies*.
 Practice, *exercitatio*.
 Praise (subst.), *laus*.
 Praise, to, *laudo*.
 Prayers, *preces*.
 Prefect, *præfectus*, 2.
 Prefer, to, *antepono*, *præfero*.
 Prepare, to, *paro*.
 Present (subst.), *donum*.
 Preserve, to, *servo*, *tueor*, *de-
fendo*.
 Preside, *præsideo*.
 Pretend, to, *simulo*.
 Prevent, to, *prohibeo*, *tardo*.
 Previous, *superior*.
 Principle, *institutum*.
 Prisoner, *captivus*.
 Private, *privatus*.
 Prize, *præmium*.
 Prodigy, *prodigium*.
 Promise, to, *polliceor*.
 Prompt, *promptus*.
 Prosperity, *prospere res*.
 Protect, to, *servo*, *tueor*.
 Protection, *præsidium*.
 Province, *provincia*.
 Prowess, *virtus*.
 Prudence, *prudencia*, *consi-
lium*.
 Public, *publicus*.
 Puffed up, to be, *tumeo*.
 Punishment, *pœna*.
 Purchase, to, *emo*.
 Purse, *crumena*.
 Pursue, to, *consequor*, *insequor*.
 Put to death, to, *interficio*.
 Put to flight, to, *fugo*.

Quarrel, *dissensio* ; *lis*, *-itis*.
Queen, *regina*.
Quickly, *celeriter*.
Quiet, *quietus*.
Quit, to, *abeo*, *relinquo*.

Rabble, the, *vulgus*, n.
Race, *genus*, 3.
Rage, *furor*.
Rain, *imber*, *-ris*.
Raise (levy), to, *conscribo*.
Rapid, *rapidus*.
Rather (comp.), *magis*.
Ray, *radius*.
Raze to the ground, to, *solo square*.
Read, to, *lego*.
Ready, *paratus*.
Really, *vere*.
Rebel, to, *rebello*.
Rebuild, to, *iterum condo*.
Receive, to, *accipio*, 3; *re-
cipio*, 3.
Reckon, to, *duco*.
Recruit, to, *renovo*.
Refer, to, *refero*, *tribuo*.
Refit, to, *reficio*, 3.
Reflect, to, *reflecto*.
Refrain, to, *me cohíbeo*.
Refresh, to, *recreo*, 1.
Refuse, to, *nego*.
Region, *regio*.
Reign, to, *regno*.
Reinforcement, *subsídium*.
Rejoice, to, *gaudeo*.
Relax, to (act.), *remitto*.
Relief, *subsídium*.
Rely, to, *nitor*.
Relying, *fretus*.
Remain, to, *maneo*.
Remember, to, *memini*, *-isse*.
Report, to, *refero*, *trado*.
Republic, *respublica*.
Reputation, *opinio*.
Require, to, *posco*.

Rescue, to, *eripio*.
Resist, to, *resisto*.
Respect (for any one), *honor*.
Rest, *quies*, *-etis*.
Rest, the, *ceteri*, *reliqui*.
Restrain, to, *cohíbeo*.
Retire, to, }
Retreat, to, } *recedo*, *me recipio*.
Return, to, *redeo*.
Reward, *præmium*.
Rhine, the, *Rhenus*.
Rich, *dives*, *-itis* ; *fortunatus*.
Riches, *divitiæ* ; *opes*, *-um*.
Rights, *jus*.
Ring, *annulus*.
Rise, to, *surgo*, *orior*.
Risk, *periculum*.
River, *fluvius*, *flumen*, *amnis*.
Roam, to, *vagor*.
Rob, to, *spolio*, 1.
Rock, *saxum*, *scopulus*.
Rocky, *scopulosus*.
Rod, *virga*.
Roman, *Romanus*.
Rough, *asper*, *scaber*.
Rough hairs, *setæ*.
Route, *iter*.
Ruin, to, *perdo*.
Rule, to, *rego*.
Rumour, *rumor*.
Run, to, *curro*.
Rush, to, *ruo*.

Sacred, *sacer*.
Sacrifice (subst.), *sacrificium*.
Sacrifice, to, *immolo*.
Sacrifice (give up), to, *dedo*.
Sad, *tristis*, *mæstus*.
Safe, *tutus*.
Safety, *salus*.
Sail, to, *navigo*.
Same, *idem*.
Satisfy, to, *satisfacio*, 3.
Save, to, *servo*.
Say, to, *dico*.

- Scare, to, *terreo*.
 Scatter, to, *spargo, dispergo*.
 Scorch, to, *uro*.
 Sea, *mare*.
 Second, *secundus*.
 Secret, *occultus, clandestinus*.
 See, to, *video, cerno*.
 Seek, to, *peto*.
 Seem, to, *videor*.
 Select, to, *deligo*.
 Self, *ipse*.
 Sell, to, *vendo*.
 Senator, *senator*.
 Senate, *senatus*, 4.
 Send, to, *mitto*.
 Send away, to, *dimitto*.
 Send down, to, *demitto*.
 Send for, to, *arcesso*.
 Servant, *servus*.
 Service, a, *meritum*.
 Sesterce, a, *sestertius*.
 Set out, to, *proficiscor*.
 Set over, to, *præficio*.
 Set sail, to, *naves solvere*.
 Settle, to, *statuo, constituo*.
 Several, *aliquot, plures*.
 Severe, *gravis* (adv.), *graviter*.
 Shield, *scutum*.
 Shine, to, *luceo*.
 Ship, *navis*.
 Shore, *ora, litus*, 3.
 Show, to, *monstro, ostendo*.
 Shroud, to, *obtego*.
 Shut in, to, *includo*.
 Side, *latus*, 3.
 Siege, *obsidio*.
 Signifies, it, *interest*.
 Silent, to be, *sileo*.
 Silly, *stultus*.
 Sin, to, *pecco*.
 Sing, to, *cano*.
 Sister, *soror*.
 Skill, *scientia*.
 Skin, *pellis*.
 Sky, *cælum*.
 Slay, to, *interficio, occido*.
 Slowness, *lenitas*.
 Small, *parvus*.
 Smell, *odor*.
 Snatch, to, *corripio*.
 Snow, *nix, -vis*.
 So, *tam, ita*.
 So great, *tantus*.
 So long, *tamdiu*.
 So often, *toties*.
 Society, *societas*.
 Soft, *mollis*.
 Soldier, *miles*.
 Solemn, *solemnis*.
 Solid, *solidus*.
 Some . . . others, *alii . . . alii*.
 Sometimes, *aliquando*.
 Son, *filius*.
 Son-in-law, *gener*.
 Soon, *mox*.
 Sorry, to be, *moleste ferre*.
 Soul, *animus*.
 Sound (adj.), *sanus*.
 Source, *origo*.
 Southern, *meridianus*.
 Sovereignty, *regnum*.
 Spain, *Hispania*.
 Spectacle, *spectaculum*.
 Speak, to, *loquor*.
 Speak out, to, *eloquor*.
 Speaker, *orator*.
 Speed, *celeritas*.
 Spend, to, *consumo*.
 Spirit, *animus*.
 Spot, *locus*.
 Spouse, *conjux*.
 Spring (adj.), *vernus*.
 Spring, to, *orior*.
 Sprung from, *satus*.
 Stab, to, *percutio*.
 Staff, *scipio*.
 Stand, to, *sto*.
 Star, *sidus*, 3; *stella*.
 Start, to, *proficiscor*.
 State, a, *civitas, respublica*.
 State, to, *dico*.
 Stay, to, *maneo, moror*.

- Still (of time), *adhuc*.
 Stir up, to, *excito*.
 Stock, *stirps*.
 Stone, *lapis*, *-idis*.
 Storm, *procella*.
 Strait, a, *fretum*.
 Strange, *mirus*.
 Stratagem, *dolus*, *ars*.
 Stream, *flumen*.
 Stretch, to (intrans.), *pertineo*.
 Strive, to, *nitōr*.
 Strong, *fortis*.
 Subject, *res*.
 Success, *successus*, 4.
 Successfully, *bene*, *prospere*.
 Such, *talis*.
 Sudden, *subitus*, *repentinus*.
 Suffer, to, *patior*, *sino*.
 Suffice, to, *sufficio*, 3.
 Sufficient, *satīs*.
 Suitable, *aptus*.
 Summer (adj.), *æstivus*.
 Summon, to, *convoco*, *indico*, 3.
 Sun, *sol*.
 Sunrise, *solis ortus*.
 Sunset, *solis occasus*.
 Supply, to, *præbeo*.
 Suppose, to, *credo*.
 Sure, *certus*.
 Surfeit, *satietas*.
 Surrender (subst.), *deditio*.
 Surrender; to, *dedo*.
 Surround, to, *circumsto*, *circumdo*.
 Sustain, to, *sustineo*, *accipio*.
 Swear, to, *juro*.
 Sweat, to, *sudo*.
 Sword, *gladius*, *ensis*.
 Syracuse, *Syracusæ*.
 Take, to, *capio*.
 Take away, to, *aufero*.
 Take care, to, *caveo*.
 Take care of, to, *consulo*.
 Take fire, to, *ardeo*.
 Take pains, to, *dare operam*.
 Take up, to, *tollo*.
 Talent, *ingenium*.
 Teach, to, *doceo*.
 Tell, to, *dico*.
 Temple, *templum*.
 Tempt, to, *tento*.
 Terrify, to, *terreo*, *perterreo*.
 Territory, *finis*.
 Terror, *terror*.
 Than, *quam*.
 That, *ille*.
 That of yours, *iste*.
 Then, *tum*.
 Thence, *inde*.
 There, *ibi*, *illuc*.
 Thing, *res*.
 Think, to, *sentio*, *existimo*,
 puto, *arbitror*.
 This, *hic*.
 Thither, *illuc*.
 Though, *quamquam*, *quum*.
 Three, *tres*.
 Threshold, *limen*.
 Throne, *solium*.
 Throw, to, *conicio*, 3.
 Throw into prison, to, *in vin-*
 cula conicere.
 Thrush, *turdus*.
 Thus, *ita*, *sic*.
 Time, *tempus*.
 Tired of, I am, *me tædet*.
 To-day (adv.), *hodie*.
 Together (adv.), *una*.
 Tongue, *lingua*.
 Too (before adj.) by compara-
 tive degree.
 Top of, *summus*.
 Torment, *tormentum*.
 Torture, to, *crucio*, 1.
 Towards, *erga*.
 Tower, *turris*.
 Town, *oppidum*, *urbs*.
 Trades, *artificia*, *-orum*.
 Tradition, there is, *traditus*.
 Treacherous, *perfidus*.

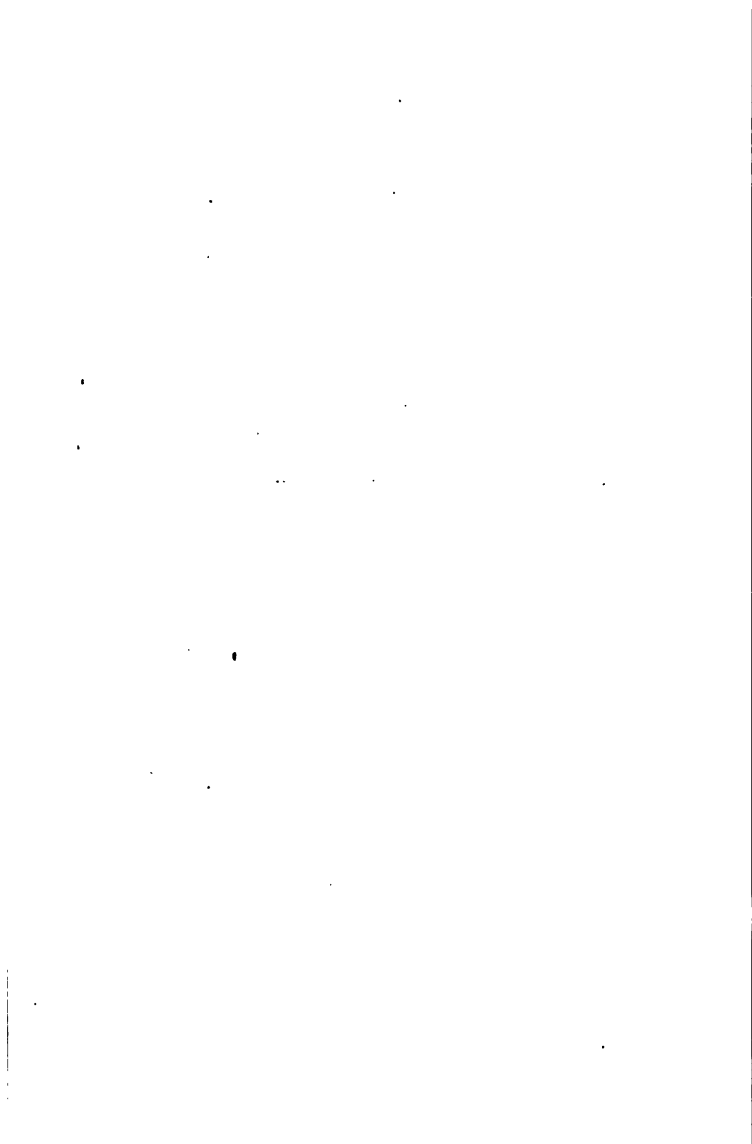
Treacherously, *perfidē*.
 Treachery, *perfidia*.
 Treat with, to, *agere cum*.
 Trial, *judicium*.
 Troops, *coptæ*.
 Troop (of horse), *turma*.
 Trouble, to, *vezo*.
 Trouble, to be in, *laboro*.
 Truce, *induciæ*.
 True, *verus, fidus*.
 Truly, *vere*.
 Trust, to, *confido*.
 Try, to, *probo, experior*.
 Two, *duo*.
 Tyrant, *tyrannus*.

Unawares, *insciūs*.
 Uncertain, *dubius, incertus*.
 Uncle, *avunculus, patruus*.
 Undergo, to, *subeo*.
 Understand, to, *intelligo, sentio*.
 Undertake, to, *auscipio*.
 Uneven, *iniquus*.
 Unfavourable, *iniquus*.
 Unfortunate, *malus*.
 Unjustly, *injuste*.
 Unless, *nisi*.
 Unmoved, *immutus*.
 Until, *donec*.
 Unwilling, to be, *nolo*.
 Unworthy, *indignus*.
 Urge, to, *hortor*.

Valley, *vallis*.
 Valour, *virtus*.
 Value, to, *æstimo*.
 Very (adj.), *ipse*.
 Veterans, *veterani*.
 Victim, *hostia*.
 Victory, *victoria*.
 Virgin, *virgo*.
 Virtue, *virtus*.
 Visible, *videndus*.
 Voice, *vox*.

Wage, to, *gero*.
 Wait, wait for, to, *expecto, maneo*.
 Walk, to, *ambulo*.
 Wall, *murus*; *mœnia, -ium*.
 Want, *inopia*.
 Wanting, to be, *desum*.
 War, *bellum*.
 Warlike, *bellicosus, ferox*.
 Warm, *tepidus, calidus*.
 Warn, to, *moneo*.
 Waste, to, *consumo*.
 Water, *aqua, unda*.
 Wave, *unda*; *fluctus, 4*.
 Wax, *cera*.
 Waxed, *cereus*.
 Way, *via, iter*.
 Weak, *infirmus, debilis*.
 Weaken, to, *frango*.
 Wealth, *opes*.
 Weapon, *telum*; *arma* (pl.).
 Weary (of), I am, *me piget*.
 Weep, to, *fleo*.
 Well, *bene*.
 What sort of, *qualis*.
 When, *quum, ubi*.
 When (interr.), *quando, ubi*.
 White, *albus, candidus*.
 While, *dum*.
 Whole, *totus*.
 Why? *cur?*
 Wide, *latus, magnus*.
 Wife, *uxor*.
 Wild beast, *fera*.
 William, *Gulielmus*.
 Win, to, *obtineo, adipiscor*.
 Wind, *ventus*.
 Wine, *vinum*.
 Wing, *ala, penna*.
 Winter, *hiems*.
 Winter - quarters, *hiberna, -orum*.
 Wisdom, *sapientia*.
 Wise, *sapiens*.
 Wish, to, *volo*.
 Wit, *ingenium*.

Withdraw, to, <i>deduco</i> .	Writing, <i>scriptum</i> .
Witness, <i>testis</i> .	Wrong, <i>pravus</i> .
Woman, <i>mulier</i> .	Wrongly, <i>prave</i> .
Wonder, to, <i>miror</i> .	
Wonderful, <i>mirus, mirabilis</i> .	Year, <i>annus</i> .
Wont, to be, <i>soleo</i> .	Yesterday (adv.), <i>heri</i> .
Wood, <i>sylva</i> .	Yoke, <i>jugum</i> .
Word, <i>verbum</i> .	Yonder, <i>ille</i> .
Work, <i>opus</i> , 3.	Young, <i>juvens</i> .
World, <i>orbis (terrarum)</i> .	Your (addressing one person), <i>tuus</i> .
Worthy, <i>dignus</i> .	Your (addressing more than one), <i>vester</i> .
Wound, <i>vulnus</i> , 3.	Youth, <i>juventus</i> .
Wounded, <i>saucius</i> .	
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